Newport Daily News.

WACON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., MONDAY, JANUARY 9. 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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ANOTHER.

First National Bank of Ashburnham This Time.

Building Badly Wrecked and Some Money Missing.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 9.—The safe of the Ashburnham First National Bank was blown to pieces by dynamite about 2 o'clock this morning. The inside of the bank was badly wrecked and windows were blown out. A sum of money estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000 is missing. There is no clew to the robbers.

The discovery of the robbery was made by Deputy Sheriff William H. Richardson, whose home is next to the bank building on Main street. The deputy was roused by a heavy explosion which shook his house and made the windows rattle. Deputy Richardson hastily dressed himself and ran out of the house to investigate. It did not take him long to find that the explosion came from the bank and he at once awakened a number of the townspeople, who were sounder sleepers than Mr. Richardson.

The First National Bank is located on the second floor of a two-story brick building. The street door of the main entrance had been forced open with a jimmy and a similar process was applied to the door of the bank up stairs. The burglars evidently well charged the iron safe with dynamite for when the office was entered by the deputy sheriff and others it was found that the safe had been blown to pieces. Two of its doors were found half way across the room and a bar of iron was blown through a window and nearly across the street. All the windows in the place were demolished, the furniture badly splintered, and, in fact, the entire office is a wreck. A large quantity of notes and drafts and about $100 in money were found scattered about the floor.

Cashier O. J. Sawyer, who arrived at the building early, at once began an examination of his books. Owing to the complete wreck of the safe his task was a difficult one, but early this forenoon he made an estimate that the robbers had taken at least $1,500. Their plunder might amount to a sum as high as $2,000.

Deputy Sheriff Richardson is of the opinion that the work was done by amateurs. The general appearance of the place indicated that the burglars had worked recklessly, and from the havoc created it is judged that their knowledge of safe blowing was limited. The authorities have in mind the work done by burglars at the Bethel, Me., Savings Bank, the Wrentham National Bank, the Phenix National Bank of Phenix, R. I., and the Vermont bank, within the past few months, but there is nothing to show that all these banks were visited by the same men.

The robbers entered the town very quietly and evidently succeeded in reaching the bank without being seen by many people. As far as could be learned this morning no one saw the men and their number is not even known. It is thought they came here with a team and left by the same means, as no trains were running for some time before and after the explosion occurred. Deputy Sheriff Richardson notified the surrounding towns of the robbery soon after he was aroused, but up to 8 o'clock this forenoon there was no clue to the burglars.

The loss on the building will probably amount to $2,000. It is not believed that any large quantity of notes or drafts were taken, as most of the documents of this character have been found scattered about the floor. A few of them were practically destroyed by the explosion and it is impossible to tell whether any are missing.

A local stable keeper, who was up until after midnight, was interviewed by the deputy sheriff this morning, but he reports that he saw no suspicious strangers in town or heard no team arrive from out of town late last night or early this morning. It is supposed that if the robbers came in a team they left it outside of the village until they had finished their work at the bank.

NO ONE KILLED.

Disastrous Freight Wrecks on Two Western Roads.

BELLEVILLE, Mich., Jan. 9.—A disastrous freight wreck was caused on the Wabash yesterday by freight train No. 60 running into the rear end of an extra freight, which was on the main track near Harvey Johnson's bean storehouse. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. An overturned stove fired the wreck, and five freight cars and the store house were burned and the wrecked engine badly damaged by fire. The loss on rolling stock is estimated at $25,000, with $3,000 loss on the storehouse.

SALIDA, Col., Jan. 9.—A Denver & Rio Grande freight train, loaded with ore and cattle jumped the track near Mears Junction and rolled down a steep embankment, smashing the cars to pieces. All the train crew were more or less injured, but no one was killed: Engineer Somerville and Brakeman Thurman are the most severely injured. A number of cattle were killed. The train was going down a grade when the air brakes gave way, giving freedom to the motion of the cars.

Part of the Crew Landed.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—British steamer Kanawha, Captain Maxwell, from Newport News December 8 for this port, has arrived here and landed part of the crew of British steamer Galilna, from Philadelphia December 16 for Christiana, which was abandoned in a sinking condition January 5 in Lat. 49 north and Long. 26 west. The remainder of the Galilna are on board British steamer Charing Cross, Captain Mills, from New York December 23 for Bristol.

JANUARY 6, 1899. ESTABLISHED 1882.

Great Reduction

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JAPANESE RUGS!

They are reduced greatly in prices to close the invoice.

Large Parlor Rugs, 9x12, at $9.
Parlor or Dining Room Rugs, 10x7, at $7.
Elegant Bed Room Rugs, 9x6, at $5.
Lot of Small Ones at 40c. each.

KAZANJIAN & CO., Kazanjian Building.

Our $6.50 Mahogany Tables have arrived.

Second Edition.

POWER OF CONGRESS.

Its Authority to Acquire Foreign Territory.

Senator Hoar's Exposition of Constitutional Limitations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The galleries of the Senate were well filled at the opening of today's session, many persons being attracted by the announcement that Mr. Hoar would discuss Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution.

Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin reported from the military affairs committee a bill providing that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the Rebellion, and the volunteer soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war and of the war with Spain, who may be disabled in any way, shall be admitted into the home for disabled volunteer soldiers. Passed.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama reported from the judiciary committee a bill to authorize the revival of suits and actions commenced lawfully against officers of the United States, as such, on the termination of the terms of such officers, and at his request it was passed.

Mr. Hoar then called up the resolution introduced by Mr. Vest and addressed the Senate.

Without adverting to the proposed policy of the United States entering upon an expansion of its territory, except in a general and indirect manner, Mr. Hoar entered upon a discussion of the constitutional phases of the question involved in the resolution under consideration, prefacing his argument with a statement of his personal position on the subject.

"I am quite sure," said he in beginning, "that no man who will hear what I say today will doubt that nothing could induce me to say it but a commanding sense of public duty. I dislike to differ from the President whose election I hailed with such personal satisfaction and such exulting anticipations of the republic. I dislike to differ from so many of my party associates in this chamber, with whom I have for so many years trod the same path and sought the same goal. I am one of those men who believe that little that is great or good or permanent for a free people can be accomplished without the instrumentality of party; and I have believed religiously, and from my soul, for half a century, in the great doctrines and principles of the Republican party. I stood in a humble capacity by its cradle; I do not mean, if I can help it, to follow its hearse. I am sure I render it a service. I am sure I help to protect and to prolong the life of that great organization, if I can say or can do anything to keep it from forsaking the great principles and doctrines in which alone it must live or bear no life.

"I am to speak for my country—for its whole past and for its future. I am to speak to a people whose fate is bound up in the preservation of our great doctrine of constitutional liberty. I am to speak for the dead soldier who gave his life for liberty that his death might set a seal upon his country's historic glory. I am to speak for the Republican party, all of whose great traditions are at stake, and all of whose achievements are in peril.

"Certainly, Mr. President, no man can ever justly charge me with a lack of faith in my countrymen, or a lack of faith in the principles on which the republic is founded. I love in the fullest measure that which stands as the central figure in the mighty group which the apostle says is forever to abide, and I thank God as my eyes grow dim they look out on a fairer country, a better people, a brighter future.

"It is not my purpose, of course, to discuss the general considerations which affect any acquisition of sovereignty by the American people over the Philippine islands, which has been or may be proposed. I am speaking today only of the theory of constitutional interpretation propounded by the Senator for Connecticut (Mr. Platt). If at any time hereafter the Senator shall seek to put his theories into practice by reducing to subjection a distant people, dwelling in the tropics, aliens in blood, most of them Moslem in faith, incapable to speak or comprehend our language, or to read or to write any language, to whom the traditions and the doctrines of civil liberty are unknown, it will be my duty to point out what terrible results and penalties this departure from our constitutional principles will bring upon us."

Mr. Hoar said that our fathers who framed the constitution were the wisest builders of states the world has yet seen. They had studied ancient history and had learned that, while there is little else that a democracy cannot accomplish, it cannot rule vassal states or subject peoples without bringing the elements of death into its own constitution. Our fathers, he said, learned two lessons from the history of Greece—the danger of disunion and domestic strife, and of an indulgence in the greed and lust of empires—and he hoped we might avert the latter danger as we had averted the former. In this connection he quoted Professor Creasy as saying in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World": "There has never been a repub-

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

STILL PRECARIOUS.

Mr. Dingley's Condition Shows No Essential Change.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The condition of Representative Dingley this morning is practically unchanged. His nervous symptoms have not decreased and his condition generally is very precarious. He passed a comfortable night, however, gaining a little rest.

Dr Deals, the physician, remained all night with Mr. Dingley, as he has done frequently of late, and after calling again late this afternoon said there was no change in his condition. His weakness continues, but there were no symptoms for the worse today. His condition is still exceedingly precarious.

MINERS IN NEED.

Distress in the Klondike Beyond the Resources of the Country.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 9.—According to late advices from Dawson, the United States government will be called upon to relieve indigent miners in the Klondike. The Denison Nugget, under date of December 20, says there is a strong movement on foot at Dawson to send a representative to Washington for the purpose of enlisting the United States government in the cause of aiding the great distress which prevails among the miners of the Yukon. The hospitals are overcrowded with indigents and the finances of these institutions will not allow any more wholesale charity.

The Yukon council declares it is already out of funds to care for the indigent sick. Donations for the care of the sick came in regularly but in small amounts, while at the present moment nothing less than $9,000 per month will come near taking ordinary care of the poor fellows without money. Scurvy had made its appearance and none but those connected with the hospitals know of its extent. The fact is that the amount of distress here has outgrown the total charity of the place and nothing less than $200,000 will relieve the distress of this winter. Food is here in plenty, and it takes money to buy it. A memorial will be sent to Washington asking Congress to help.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

Governor Brady Visits Washington in its Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Governor Brady of Alaska arrived here to urge territorial matters. He is anxious for the enactment of the Carter bill, which has passed the Senate and now is in committee in the House, making three judicial districts in Alaska. He says even the judicial provisions will be inadequate, and that there should be greater appropriations also for administrative purposes, pointing out that the marshal is unable to make arrests on any of the numerous islands for lack of transportation funds or facilities, and that the governor has no funds for going about the territory. He also wants the school appropriations this year raised to $60,000. The governor says many of the people who rushed into the Klondike region are coming out largely because of the high taxation. Many thousands of people, he says, already have started for the Atlin district.

NEARLY DROWNED.

Four Persons Had a Narrow Escape When a Coal Barge Sank.

WESTPORT, Conn., Jan. 9.—Steam coal barge Thurber, Captain Joseph Merrill, sank at the entrance of Westport harbor about midnight last night and the captain, his wife and crew of two men had a narrow escape from drowning.

The Thurber arrived here last night from New York, with 250 tons of coal for a local dealer. About midnight, while anchored in the outer harbor, the tide swung the boat around in such a manner that she struck some rocks and stove a large hole in her hull. The boat immediately began to fill rapidly with water, and the four people who were on board were suddenly awakened by the water rushing in upon them. For a brief space of time all was confusion in the little cabin, but the occupants finally made their escape through a cabin window and made their way to shore in a small boat. The barge sank in a very short time, in about twenty-five feet of water.

Kennebec River Ice Nearly Ready to Harvest.

GARDINER, Me., Jan. 9.—The cold wave of the past day or two has done much towards bringing the ice fields on the upper Kennebec to such a state that the work of harvest can soon be begun. The average thickness of the ice is now about ten and one half inches, and as the last fall of snow has been nearly completely removed the requisite thickness will soon have been reached. The ice is of an excellent quality, very clear and covered by but little waste or snow ice.

Troops to Guard Supplies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—United States transport Comal arrived this morning from Havana, from which port she sailed January 5. The Comal brought two detachments of 24 men from the Fifth and Seventh United States artillery, detailed to guard supplies sent to the starving poor of Cuba. Major G. G. Greenough of the Seventh artillery and Lieutenant J. W. Richards, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., were in charge of the transport.

Suez Canal Blocked by a Falling Light Tower.

PORT SAID, Jan. 9.—British steamer Golden Cross, previously reported ashore at the entrance to the Suez canal, has been floated off. The light tower on the breakwater, which was carried away during the gale, fell in the canal and blocked the passage.

Lambswool and Chesterfields are the latest and best winter overcoatings. They possess elegance, style and comfort, and when made up properly with the right "hang" you have the correct thing.

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239 Thames Street.

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FOR DECEMBER

To reduce stock in order to make room for spring goods. We must close

Carpets,
Mattings,
Furniture,
Beds and Bedding

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GUSTAVE HAMILTON.
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Fine Cigars.

"THE BRUNSWICK."

Reginas, box of 12,	$1.00
Special 1899, box of 12,	1 50
Regalias de Acero, box of 25,	2.00
Emperadores, box of 50,	4.00

"NAT GOODWIN."

Actors, box of 12,	1.00
Perfectos Extra, box of 25,	2.00

"CRIMSON BOUQUET."

Diamonds, box of 25,	2.00

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

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NATIVES ARE QUIET PEOPLE.

Augustin Friars from the Philippines Say They Can be Easily Governed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—In this city are ten Augustin friars who recently arrived here from the Philippines. Two of them were stationed on the island of Luzon, two others came from Zebu and the others from different districts in Panay.

Questioned as to whether the Filipinos are savages or can be made a desirable addition to civilized races, all the priests agreed that the natives are quiet people, but a small number of their leaders are the cause of the turmoil in the island. The Filipinos, they said, can be easily governed, and as the islands are rich in resources this country, they believe, will be an immense gainer by their acquisition.

FLOWER OF THE ARMY.

General Lawton Wants Only the Best Troops for Manila.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Major General H. W. Lawton, who was recently assigned to the command of the military forces in the Philippines, arrived in Chicago yesterday on a tour of inspection of the troops that have been ordered to Manila. A rigid examination of the Fourth infantry at Fort Sheridan was made during the day, with the result that forty or fifty of the soldiers were disapproved and will not accompany their regiment to the Orient. General Lawton said his command would be made up of the flower of the American army. "The United States", he said, "will be on exhibition before the powers of Europe, and it is important that we have the finest type of American manhood represented in our army. It is for this reason the inspection is so rigid."

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,

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Modern and Antique

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UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

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91 John Street,

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Discount Sale!

WM. SHERMAN & CO.,

135 & 137 THAMES STREET,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE OF NEWPORT AND VICINITY, THAT THEY WILL ON

Monday, Jan. 2, 1899,

AND CONTINUING THROUGH THE MONTH, PLACE THEIR ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

Dress Goods, Linens, Blankets, etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. AS THIS IS INTENDED TO BE A CLEARANCE SALE, EVERYTHING WILL BE SOLD AT A DISCOUNT.

ANNUAL

Stock-Taking Reduction Sale

Our annual inventory having just been concluded, we have made sweeping reductions, and invite our patrons and the public to call at the various departments, where they will find exceptional opportunities.

Our entire stock of broken lines in all departments reduced in like proportions, irrespective of regular selling prices.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

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Deerfoot Farm Sausage.
Deerfoot Farm Cream.
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Diamond Creamery Butter.
Choice Meats and Vegetables.

—AT—

Brown's Market,

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Powell's

Superior Toilet Cologne.

RICHARD HUDNUT'S AND ROGERS & GALLET HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS AND SACHETS.

—AT—

FRANK L. POWELL'S,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

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Bee Hive's

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

Is now in full progress.

The greatest bargains ever offered in this city are on sale now.

This Morning's News.

INSURGENTS DEFIANT.

Will Oppose Landing of Troops—American Blood Already Shed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The administration's advices, official and unofficial, from Manila this afternoon and evening, have awakened the gravest apprehension of an armed conflict at Iloilo and perhaps fighting elsewhere. The President strongly desires, and therefore still hopes for a peaceful settlement, but his hope is growing fainter, and unless it comes quickly it seems certain that it cannot come at all.

Indeed, according to unofficial reports from Manila, American blood has already been shed by the insurgents at Iloilo, and the insurgents have notified General Miller that if he lands his forces they will fire upon them and resist their approach.

Last Friday a boat left Iloilo, bringing to Manila today, according to this report, the news of the insurgents' defiance and also the story of how a patrol boat manned by our soldiers and guarding our transports, on which our troops are still quartered, was attacked by a boat from the shore, and two of our artillerymen stabbed.

Aguinaldo's proclamation of independence and resistance has had a bad effect on the natives, and it is evident that General Otis fears that Aguinaldo's influence, so banefully exerted, may stir up an attack on Manila.

The Philippine crisis seems to be at hand, if it has not already come. The administration, while still hopeful of maintaining peace, is prepared to maintain or restore it by force and with arms. General Miller will have by Tuesday, it is believed, the instructions sent him yesterday through General Otis, for which he appears to be waiting, and if he has not already done so will, if the insurgents continue defiant, summon them to surrender within twenty-four hours, and, if they refuse, attack with ships and land his men.

It is stated that an official despatch from General Otis, received late this evening, confirmed the unofficial advices as to the situation at Iloilo received at the White House earlier. Secretary Alger and Adjutant-General Corbin were at the White House for some time, bringing a despatch from General Otis and returning to the War Department with the response to it.

It is stated that General Otis transmitted the report of the defiant notice of the Iloilo insurgents to General Miller not to land, or they would attack, adding that General Miller reported our men to be restless and uncomfortable on the transports, where they were retained by General Miller, in pursuance of his instructions not to take the aggressive until all peaceful means had been exhausted. He also reported the attack of the insurgents on our patrol boat, and stated that the stabbed artillerymen might die, and that their comrades defended themselves so vigorously that the insurgents withdrew to the shore, probably with some wounded among them.

The answer made to General Otis is kept secret, but it is believed to be in the line of the instructions sent to him for General Miller last night.

MANILA, Jan. 8.—Colonel Potter, the special emissary of General Otis between Manila and Iloilo, arrived this afternoon with despatches from the latter point. The situation when he left there was practically unchanged. The streets were barricaded, and it was reported that the principal buildings had been kerosened, the insurgents having threatened to destroy the whole business section by fire at the first shot of bombardment. The banks were shipping their treasure to United States transport Newport and other vessels. The family of the American vice-consul had gone on board the Newport.

Colonel Potter reports that President McKinley's proclamation had to be typewritten aboard ship, as the printers on shore declined to do the work, and when the text of the proclamation was read to them ridiculed the notion that conciliation was possible.

Privates Harry Silvey and Frank Kirkpatrick of the Sixth United States artillery, while guarding a water boat astern of the Newport, were attacked by the natives of the crew. Private Silvey's skull was fractured fatally, and Private Kirkpatrick fell overboard, but escaped with a flesh wound.

Gunboat Petrel arrived at Iloilo Friday, and Colonel Potter reports that the United States troops will probably land on Guimaras island, about midway between the island of Panay and the island of Negros, where a camp will be established.

There is no change in the situation here. Friday night public demonstration were held in Pampangas province, in ratification of Aguinaldo's proclamation, and the excitement was intense. All natives who enter the city in the night time are searched, and every precaution is taken.

ADDING TO THEIR NAVIES.

France and Russia Both Planning for New Ships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In connection with the development of the French navy, naval officials here are advised that the Paris government will expend $62,000,000 on new ship construction during the year; also that, notwithstanding Russia's disarmament proposal, 1899 will see large additions to the material of her navy, for she will have under construction during the present year six new battleships, one armored cruiser, six protected cruisers, five 3,000-ton cruisers of 25 knots, and 35 torpedo boat destroyers. The total expenditure under this program will be $90,000,000.

France has determined to try the experiment of governing a number of her colonies under the navy instead of the army. In taking this action she is adopting a policy identical with that which this government has put in force with regard to Cuba, which is to be placed under control of an American naval officer.

According to official information from Paris, decrees have been published determining the extent of territory necessary for the defense of the naval bases of the fleet in the West Indies, New Caledonia and Africa, and placing these territories under the ministry of marine with the same authority that previous decrees and regulations have given to the ministers of war and marine over the civil territory in Algiers. It has also been learned that naval bases have been designated at Cape St. Jacques in Cochin China; Diago Suarez, Madagascar, Port Phaeton, Tahiti and Port Courbet, Tonquin. The results of the naval government of the French colonies will be watched with much interest in administration and military and naval circles.

There has been a strong feeling in naval circles that Admiral Dewey, by reason of his cordial relations with the insurgents, is better qualified to perform the duties of governor-general than is General Otis, whose connection with the Filipinos has not been very pleasant, due to his obedience to the President's instructions to keep the insurgents out of Manila.

The only island which will be governed by the navy will be that of Guam, of which Captain Louis Kempff is to be governor-general, though it is no secret that that officer does not relish his assignment. Captain Kempff, it is expected, will sail on the Yosemite from Norfolk the latter part of January.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

FOR EASTERN TRADE.

Germany Contracts for a Big Steamship Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The great interest in Asiatic commerce which other nations as well as the United States are now feeling is illustrated in a recent subsidy agreement made by the German government, by which it proposes to pay more than $1,000,000 a year for a fifteen-year term for the establishment of steamship lines to ply between its ports and those of Japan, China and Australasia and certain ports of Oceanica.

That the German government and those of its citizens participating in its commerce should feel a special interest in the trade of the Orient is not surprising, in view of the fact that its exports to that part of the world have quadrupled during the past decade.

A copy of the contract between the German government and the Lloyd steamship line or the establishment and maintenance of postal and commercial communication between Germany and eastern Asia and Australasia has reached the treasury bureau of statistics. It shows that the Lloyd company agrees to maintain for a space of fifteen years steamship lines running from Bremerhaven or Hamburg, Germany, by way of a Belgian or Dutch port, through Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong to Shanghai, China, and back by the same route; a second main line through the same ports to Yokohama, Japan; also a main line through the same ports to Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney, Australia; also branch lines from Hong Kong to Shanghai, and from Singapore to German New Guinea and other ports in Oceanica.

Four steamers are, under this contract, to be built for the Chinese and Japanese service, to be of not less than 6,000 tons and equal to those of foreign nations in every respect, their plans to be approved by the admiralty, and to be running respectively by October 1, 1899, January 1, September 1, and November 1, 1900. The steamers to be constructed for the Australian line are to be of not less than 5,300 tons, and also equal to those of foreign nations in every respect, and subject to the approval of the admiralty. All the ships are to be built in German yards, and German material is to be used as far as possible, all admiralty requirements to be carried out in them, paring them into condition in which they can readily be utilized for war purposes when necessary.

The agreement provides that, in case of mobilizing the fleet, the chancellor can purchase the vessels on full payment of their value, or can hire them. The terms of the contract also provide that only German coal is to be taken on board at German, Belgian or Dutch ports of call except by the special assent of the imperial chancellor; that in cases of German and foreign goods being simultaneously offered for dispatch, the German goods are, if necessary, to have the preference, and that the chancellor may prohibit the importation by German, Belgian or Dutch ports of such agricultural products as may compete with those of German agriculture.

The agreement provides that the German government shall pay to the Lloyd company 5,500,000 marks per year, payable monthly. (Value of mark 23.8 cents.) This contract extends from April, 1899, for a term of 15 years. The regular plan of sailing on the Japanese line must begin at latest in April, 1899.

It is also announced that a Bremen firm intends to establish, with steamers now being built for that purpose, a steamship line on the Yang-tse-Kiang in China, to ply between Shanghai and Hankow. By the aid of these lines, which will connect with the subsidized lines running from Hamburg to Shanghai, German dealers and German interests will be in direct communication not only with Shanghai, which has two-thirds of the import trade of China, but also with Hankow, one of the most important commercial cities of China, and having a population of about 1,000,000. It is now being connected with Pekin by railroad.

Hankow is probably the most important of the distributing centres of interior China, being splendidly situated in the very heart of the country, surrounded by a network of rivers and lakes, and reached by the largest ocean steamers, and when to this is added the railway system now under construction, its importance as a distributing point for inferior China is very great.

JUSTLY CONDEMNED.

Court of Cassation Reported to Have Decided Against Dreyfus.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—"From an indisputable source," says Le Soir, "we learn that the court of cassation is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned."

It is announced that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, president of a section of the court, has resigned his position in consequence of a disagreement regarding the Dreyfus inquiry.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Miss Carrie Hammond of Newport is guest of Mrs. David Albro for a few days.

Mrs. John Spooner is confined at home by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. William Irish entertained yesterday.

An electric car ran off the track and nearly into a stone wall on the Main road near Meeting House lane. The place of the accident seems fated for such misfortunes, as there have been several accidents near there.

Mrs. E. Marion Peckham will entertain the Paradise Club at her home on Prospect avenue tomorrow.

Mrs. John Caswell is visiting relatives in Newport.

Rev. P. M. Vinton of the Thames street Methodist Episcopal Church, Newport, will give a talk at the Middletown church Tuesday evening.

A milkman living near the electric car line, accompanied by his hired man, took his milk into Newport recently on the cars and peddled it on foot, declaring it to be the easiest way he had carried milk when the weather was cold and the ground slippery.

SEATS IN THE SENATE.

Interest in Washington in the Various Contests.

Spirit of Investigation Rife at the Capital.

[Special correspondence of the News.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Naturally a lively interest is manifested in all the senatorial contests before state legislatures. Senators are naturally interested in whether the men they have long served with are to be returned, and if not in the character of the men who are to become their associates. The senate has often been designated as the best club in the United States, but it is in reality a legislative body in which every effort is made to encourage and maintain a high regard for and preserve courteous demeanor toward one another. In the house each state delegation is interested in the selection of a senator where elections are held. Besides, there is always a pleasing possibility that lightning may strike some representative. Washington as a whole is interested because a senator is here for six years and Capital City society because senators and their wives are the prominent members, if not the real leaders, in official social life and gayeties.

Many Inquiries Afoot.

Washington at present is one great interrogation point or perhaps a succession of interrogation points. The spirit of investigation and inquiry seems to be contagious in the Capital City. There is a commission appointed by the president inquiring into the conduct of the war with Spain. Out of this has grown another inquiry by the war department itself in reference to different kinds of meat furnished the commissary department during the war. Up at the capitol there is a joint commission composed of members of the senate and house which is making an inquiry as to the cost of transportation of the mails by railroads. This inquiry grows out of the much talked of Loud bill relating to second class mail matter. Persons who would be injured by that bill have made countercharges that the railroads receive too much for carrying the mail; hence the deficit in postal revenues. Near the capitol is the industrial commission created by the last congress, composed of senators, representatives and several persons appointed by the president, which is making an inquiry into all phases of governmental life and economic matters generally. Besides these regularly established commissions which have been going along for some time the different committees of congress are constantly hearing persons interested in different matters of legislation.

Navy Personnel.

For many years past efforts have been made to reorganize the personnel of the navy on terms satisfactory to both the line officers and those composing the staff. It is an old fight between these officers, the staff officers making a fight for equal rank with the line officers. No agreement was ever reached until Theodore Roosevelt became assistant secretary of the navy, when he took the matter up, brought leading officers of both line and staff together and kept them together until a bill was agreed upon. While this bill was not wholly satisfactory to either side in every particular it was so framed that all could join in recommending it by a little sacrifice of their personal desires. The bill was sent to congress with the earnest approval of the secretary of the navy and was finally reported by the house committee on naval affairs, but it has made no further progress, although the friends of the measure have been trying to get something done looking to its consideration. It might just as well be given up for this congress, however, as the senate has too much business on hand to get the measure through, even if it passes the house.

When the Treaty Is Ratified.

Washington is looking forward to the ratification of the peace treaty with the expectancy that a Spanish minister will be sent here in due time, and that the Spanish legation, which has been closed so long, will be reopened. It will certainly be a very interesting event to see the re-establishment of a legation in Washington and a minister from a country with which the United States has been at war. Nothing of the kind has taken place in half a century, and then at the close of the war with Mexico. Several times matters have reached such a strained condition that ministers have temporarily departed and diplomatic intercourse been suspended, but in this case the legation has been absolutely closed, and the minister has left the country. There is an intimation that one of the five peace commissioners of Spain will probably be the first minister to Washington, and if so he will no doubt encounter little difficulty in beginning anew on account of his acquaintance with several senators of the committee on foreign relations who were peace commissioners. The United States will also send a minister to Spain, and consular officers will resume their duties about the same time. The Spaniards have had no permanent legation in Washington, but rented various houses as suited the convenience of the different ministers. It seems a little like the irony of fate that a large hotel called the Dewey should be erected on the site where the building stood which for many months was occupied by a former Spanish minister.

Senatorial Incidents.

Jerry Simpson came over to the senate the other day, when that body had adjourned early. He entered at the south or main door and near by were Senators Gray of Delaware and Bacon of Georgia, chatting across the main isle. The Kansas representative stopped at the door, gazed a moment at the almost empty chamber and said, "Humph! this thing is not in session," and went out. The smiles exchanged by the senators were expressive. "I have heard the senate designated in various ways," remarked Senator Gray, "but this is the first time I ever heard it called a 'thing.'"

"That recalls," said Senator Bacon, "a little experience I had down in the southern part of Georgia during the recess. I was visiting some distant family relations, and during a lull in the conversation a small boy about 4 years old placed himself directly in front of me and said, 'You're a bug.' 'How do you make that out?' I asked. 'You're a bug, that's what you are,' he insisted. I found out afterward that he had heard some of the people saying I was a 'big bug,' a designation sometimes given men of prominence in that section. He had forgotten the 'big,' and of course the laugh was on me."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDIAN YOUTH.

I have great faith in manual training to arouse and sustain an interest in school work on the part of the Indian youth and their parents, but it must be very simple and carefully chosen. The education that is to succeed must bear immediate fruit; its value must be at once apparent to the narrow-minded, selfish and ignorant. The normal product of an Indian school must be an Indian still, but one who is both willing and able to raise the standard of working and living in an Indian community. The boys and the girls are to be trained, not to cease to be Indians, but to be better Indians.—(C. M. Woodward, in North American Review.

The total output of gold in Alaska last year was but $2,030,020, whereas Colorado is credited with $21,509,000 of the total of $65,782,677 obtained throughout the country.

BARGAIN!
For Sale—Nearly New Heavy 3-Spring Potato or Express Wagon.
APPLY TO
J. B. Bachelier, Commercial Wharf.

DRY GOODS.

FANCY WHITE GOODS
IN REMNANTS.
We offer 1,500 yards of fancy goods---all the new patterns for 1899---at
15 cents a yard.
Regular 25 cent goods.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr,
204 THAMES STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Office, Commercial Wharf.
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

I am offering, at wholesale and retail
An Extra Quality of
SALT
Expressly for the packing of fish.
—ALSO—
New Half Barrels, Kegs, Kits, etc.
Henry A. Thorndike,
65 & 67 BRIDGE STREET.
62 & 64 LONG WHARF.

Club Bags.

I have a fine line of leather-lined Club Bags---Black, Russet and Olive.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE THEM AT
Achilles Stevens, 48 & 50 Spring St.

L. H. Vaughan, Graduate Optician
At Wilson's Old Stand,
88 Broadway.

We make a specialty of fine optical work. Oculists' prescriptions filled and glasses of all kinds made to order.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.
Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.
1 School St. Residence
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IT WILL
Pay You
Before making your purchases to give me a call. Large assortment of ladies' and children's solid gold rings; also new designs in solid gold collarette and stick pins.
WM. O. GLAZIER,
SUCCESSOR TO
H. W. & J. C. PRAY, 96 Spring Street.

Our Clearance Sale Signs
ARE THE SMALLEST IN THE CITY.
So are Our Prices.
COTTONS Are very CHEAP and will be no cheaper this year. BUT such PRICES as we give on
Dress Goods and Cloaks
CANNOT BE MATCHED.
Seven yards cambric GIVEN you with every dress pattern.
LADIES' DESK, $3.50, now $2.50.
LADIES' DESK, $4.50, now $3.50.
LADIES' DESK, $8.00, now $5.50.
LADIES' DESK, $1.50, now $1.00.
LADIES' DESK, $3.50, now $1.00.
LADIES' DESK, $10.00, now $7.50.
(No duplicates.)
FOUR-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $15.50.
RUGS, 20c. TO $2.50.
FOUR-PIECE SILVER TEA SET, $3.98.
CARPET SWEEPERS, 98c.
$2.50 BEAVER CLOTH, NOW $1.00.
MEN'S WOOL PANTS, $2.50, now $1.25.
50c. ANTISEPTIC DIAPER, 37c.
LACES AT HALF PRICE.
HASSOCKS, 25c.
SET TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, 49c.
112-PIECE DINNER SET, $6.98.
$2.75 FUR GLOVES AT $1.98.
25c. LINING, now 5c.
PLAIDS, 5c. a yard.
40-INCH BROWN COTTON, 4 1-2c.
AGENTS FOR THE WONDER ELECTRIC LAMP.
Gilt Chairs and Sterling Silver for presents always in stock.
Standard Patterns Reduced again.
Shoe Sale Begins Monday Morning.
WHITFIELD TUCK DRY GOODS CO.

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF OUR SPECIAL WINTER OFFERS. HAVE YOUR BICYCLE THOROUGHLY CLEANED OR ENAMELLED NOW, AT A MUCH LESS PRICE THAN USUALLY ASKED. NOW IS THE TIME WHEN YOU DO NOT NEED YOUR WHEEL. A POSTAL CARD WILL BRING A MAN TO EXAMINE YOUR WHEEL AND SEE IF IT NEEDS ANY ATTENTION. BUT TO GET THESE LOW PRICES, LET US HAVE YOUR WHEEL BEFORE WE GET TOO BUSY.
G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

The Whitely Exerciser
Makes a most desirable present.
All styles, from 75c. to $10. Call for catalogue.
Edward Griffith, 158 Thames Street.

THE DISTILLED WATER
AS SUPPLIED BY
NEWPORT HYGIENIC ICE AND WATER CO.
IS FIRST TAKEN, THROUGH 120 FEET OF SOLID SLATE ROCK, FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL, THEN FILTERED, GENERATED INTO STEAM, CONDENSED INTO WATER, RE-BOILED AND AERATED.
SUPPLIED IN FIVE GALLON CARBOYS OR HALF GALLON BOTTLES, SUITABLY CRATED FOR SHIPMENT.
WE INVITE AN INSPECTION OF OUR PLANT, ON BLISS ROAD.
MAIN OFFICE, 218 THAMES STREET.

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Photos of Ocean House,
—TAKEN—
BEFORE AND SINCE THE FIRE,
Can be obtained at
"Rembrandt" Studio,
OVER 202 THAMES STREET.
PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK of any description
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KODAKS
$5 to $35, all using the daylight Cartridge Film and can be loaded in broad daylight.
PLATE CAMERAS
From $2 upwards, according to style and size and of the latest patterns.
Developing, Printing and Mounting, and all kinds of Photographic work.
GEO. H. CHASE,
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BICYCLES.

WANTED, AT ONCE!
Bicycles to store, or crate and ship.
Bicycles to re-nickel, re-enamel and repair.
Prices are right. Call and see shop and get prices.
Engine work in all its branches; Launch Engines taken out and stored for the winter.
All kinds of machine work. Belts, Belt Dressing, Oils, Gasoline, Waste, Babbit Metal.
One '98 Union Bicycle, new, $40.
GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.
103 Thames Street, Read's Block.

Horse Blankets and Robes.
Special mark down on this line of goods. Don't fail to see our offers. This is the time to have them.
Eggs at 40c. a dozen, yet your hens don't lay. Just you try our strictly pure
Beef Scraps at $2 a 100 pounds,
Sheridan's Powder for 85c. a can, or
Rust Haven's Powders and Egg Producer
With a little steamed cut clover, and you will get eggs.
The GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,
19, 21, 23 BROADWAY.

PROVISIONS.

Your Attention is Called
TO THE
Broadway Public Cash Market,
Where will be found a fine assortment of
Turkeys, Geese and Chickens for the Holiday Trade.
We will use every effort to please. Kindly call.
I AM NOW RECEIVING THE
Green Mt. Butter
THREE TIMES A WEEK.
REMEMBER, I carry a full line of Pate de Foie Gras, Pate en Croute, Natural Foie Gras, Truffles, Mauviettes, Turtle Meats, etc.
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CHOICE
Rhode Island Turkeys. Island Eggs a Specialty.
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Fred B. Coggeshall,
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HAS FOR "THE HOLIDAYS" A FULL LINE OF CHOICE
Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese
FRESH VEGETABLES and FRUITS.
Telephone Call 240. Prompt delivery.

NOTICE!
Parties having horses lame or ailing, can have them examined at my stables every Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., free of charge.
CHANDLER QUINTIN,
Veterinarian,
Newport Riding Academy,
Tew's Court, Newport.
30 YEARS EXPERIENCE AS A VETERINARIAN, ON THREE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS IN UNITED STATES.

FOR SALE.
One extension front coupe, $250.00
One pony trap, new, 125.00
One golf cart, 65.00
Flodder Brothers, 18 Beach Street.

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ON THE STAGE

Only a Single Attraction This Week at the Opera House.

There will be but one performance at the local Opera House this week, that of the Leon W. Washburn's Minstrels this evening. This organization comes with an excellent reputation, the press notices having been universally commendatory. The Chester, Penn., Times of January 14, said: "Washburn's Minstrels appeared at the Opera House last night and was greeted by one of the largest audiences that has gathered in this popular theatre for many months. The olio presented was of the very best character and elicited frequent outbursts of applause. No better minstrel troupe has ever visited Chester, and the house last night was an unusually good one, considering that it was the first night of the week and immediately following the holidays. Should Leon Washburn and his troupe of white and colored minstrels ever visit Chester again they may be assured a crowded house. Their performance here was of the highest order of merit, and wherever they may go they will take with them the best wishes of the Chester public."

This week two new plays will be presented at the Providence Opera House, "The Meddler" and "Because She Loved Him So." There will be a new vaudeville bill at Keith's Theatre; Williams and Walker will be at the Olympic, and Rider's "Moulin Rouge" is announced for the Westminster Theatre. The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be at Infantry Hall Wednesday evening. In "The Meddler" Stuart Robson, Marie Burroughs and Maude Granger will have leading roles. "Because She Loved Him So" is William Gillette's latest successful comedy.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske begins an engagement at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, this evening, appearing in "A Bit of Chelsea" and "Love Finds a Way." Annie Russell in "Catherine" will be seen at the Museum; "A Dangerous Maid" will be seen at the Park; Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead" at the Boston; John Drew in "The Liars" at the Hollis Street; "Too Much Johnson" at the Castle Square; "The Picked Off Leave Man" at the Bowdoin Square, and "Hogan's Alley" at the Columbia.

Among the new attractions at the New York theatres this week are Mrs. Leslie Carter, in "Zaza" at the Garrick; Olga Nethersole, in "The Termagant" at Wallack's; Chauncey Olcott, in "A Romance of Athlone" at the Fourteenth Street, and a new version of Offenbach's "La Belle Helene," by Mr. Louis Harrison, with Miss Lillian Russell, Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper and Mr. Thomas Q. Seabrooke, at the Casino.

Julia Arthur has secured the American rights to "Plus Que Reine," which will be presented under the title "More Than Queen" shortly.

Mrs. Fiske contemplates several new productions in the near future, among them Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," in which she will appear as Becky Sharp. Ada Rehan's performance in "Madame Sans Gene" last week is said to have been very uneven. At times her impersonation did not suffer by comparison with that of Réjane, but in its entirety it is not considered equal to that of Kathryn Kidder. The Sun intimates that Miss Rehan's failure was due to disinclination to follow other actresses in a character worn threadbare and discarded, and that she could play the role superbly if she really cared to do so.

Blanche Marchesi, daughter of the celebrated vocal teacher Mathilde Marchesi of Paris, will make a concert tour of this country beginning in January under the direction of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn. She is expected to leave Europe the latter part of this month and will make her first New York appearance on the afternoon of January 25 in a song recital.

Mr. Frohman will produce in a few weeks a dramatization of Merriam's novel, "The Sowers." Mary Mannering will have the rôle of the English adventuress, who marries the Russian prince. It is said to be different from any she has had under Mr. Frohman's direction. Hilda Spong will be in the cast.

"The Termagant," in which Olga Nethersole will appear in New York this week, is a Spanish love story, and 1405 is the period covered.

Stuart Robson, who was born in 1836, had his first stage experience in a juvenile organization in which were Edwin Booth, John Wilkes Booth, Theodore Hamilton and John Sleeper Clark. He appeared on the stage in Baltimore in 1852 and in Washington in 1855. In 1862 he was a member of Laura Keene's company in New York. From 1877 to 1889 he was associated with William H. Crane. One of his best known characters was Bertie the Lamb in "The Henrietta," which was played in Providence nearly 11 years ago.

Charles H. Hoyt's new comedy, "A Dog in a Manger," which will have its first production in Boston late in the season, will be a complete departure from his later day plays, as it will be more on the lines of "A Texas Steer," "A Midnight Bell" and "A Temperance Town," depending entirely upon its dialogue and situations, and being free from specialties and musical interruptions, which have been the foundations of his last two or three productions.

VANDERBILT WILL LEAVE HARVARD.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will not return to Harvard. He had not come back from the Christmas vacation, and the announcement that came today of his decision not to return was not a surprise. The reason is understood to be that his father wants his assistance in the work of the Vanderbilt system. Since the illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt the brunt of the work has fallen on William K. Vanderbilt, and his son expected to join him after this year's college work. His engagement to Miss Fair has changed all plans. It is expected that they will be married in three or four months.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was the business editor of the Harvard Advocate, and along with G. C. Griffith, the business manager, made a paying venture out of what seemed a hopeless financial loss. He was a member of the Polo Club in his freshman year, and of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. This year he was elected to the Institute of 1770 and the Delta Kappa Epsilon.

It is pretty hard not to have a kindly feeling for anybody that asks our advice.—[Puck.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a fifty cent bottle of Greene's Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cold or cough. We also warrant a twenty-five cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or no pay.

E. S. DLUMENKRANZ.

VELVET AND SATIN REDINGOTE COSTUME FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

A BLACK AND WHITE REDINGOTE COSTUME.

The redingote, the original model of which was made in black velvet, represents a design of extreme elegance. The back is plainly fitted, and all the fullness, which spreads into a graceful demi-train, is formed into a succession of inward-turning plaits under the centre back seam. The front of the garment fits perfectly until it reaches a point within one inch of the centre front seam. Here it is free from the lining, and is allowed to slightly pouch. The revers, which form two large scallops, are faced with white satin (as is also the collar) and open over a smooth vest of chiffon horizontally rippled over satin. The sleeves are of a scant coat variety, exquisitely fitted. A band of chinchilla outlines the entire garment, the border being further embellished by narrow appliqued point lace. The skirt of the redingote is lined with white satin to a depth of twelve inches. This design is one which will lend itself effectively to Kersey, broadcloth, or silken fabrics having a fine lustre. The proper cut of the gown is obtained only with the use of Harper's Bazar cut paper patterns.

To make the redingote for a person of medium size, one will require 12 yards of velvet, 22 inches wide, and 5 yards of white satin of the same width. The fur and lace may be estimated and purchased more economically if the edge of the garment be measured carefully after fitting. The pattern of the skirt does not accompany the redingote, but the prevailing circular design, smoothly fitted over the hips, is here employed.

NAVAL NOTES.

The Scorpion is placed out of commission, and Ensigns W. P. Cluverius, G. F. Preston and J. H. Holden are transferred to the Solace. Assistant Paymaster E. B. Iglehart is detached from the Scorpion and ordered home.

Commodore H. B. Mansfield is detached from the navy yard and assigned as inspector in charge of the Fifteenth lighthouse district.

Lieutenants L. S. Van Deuser, J. M. Orchard and A. L. Norton are transferred from the Iowa to the Iris, for passage to the Asiatic station. Lieutenant W. A. Gill is assigned to the Asiatic station.

Lieutenant W. W. Gilmer is ordered to the Franklin.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. McFarland is granted six months' leave.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. J. Cheatham is ordered to the bureau of supplies and accounts.

Ensign C. P. Welch, retired, is detached from the branch hydrographic office, San Francisco.

Ensigns W. M. Willett and W. W. Barrett are detached from the Solace and ordered home.

Ensign F. H. Ainsworth is detached from the Abarenda and ordered to temporary duty on the Yosemite, until her arrival at Guam, when he will be detached and honorably discharged.

These officers, appointed for the war, have been honorably discharged: Lieutenant J. W. Wilmott, Ensigns R. G. McConnell, E. E. West and M. D. Monroe; Chief Engineer W. H. Levay, Passed Assistant Engineers A. J. McKley and S. Thompson, Assistant Engineers J. H. Howatt, W. H. McKay, H. T. Powell and W. D. Edwards; Second Lieutenants of Marines A. H. Church, R. E. Carmody, F. L. Bradman, B. C. Mosby, M. Niven, F. H. Delano, W. H. Parker, O. G. Hine and R. E. Devlin.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Turner is detached from command of the Scorpion and ordered to the Vermont as executive officer.

Chief Engineer R. S. Griffin is detached from the Mayflower and ordered to the Dolphin.

Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan is ordered to bureau of steam engineering.

Ensigns A. J. Wadhams and C. T. Jewell are detached from the Mayflower and ordered to the Detroit.

The house naval committee made such progress on the naval appropriation bill Saturday that the way is now clear to taking up the important items of new ships this week. The bill probably will be completed and reported before the end of the week.

Ensign A. Houston is detached from the Newark. Lieutenant J. Franklin, retired, and Lieutenant J. C. Soley, from the bureau of navigation and the Vermont, respectively; Chief Engineer T. Williamson from special duty of coaling ships at sea, Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wiarton, retired, as inspector of steel material at Thurlow, Penn., Chief Engineer H. B. Jones, retired, from the works of Harlan & Hollingsworth; Passed Assistant Engineer J. T. Smith, retired, from the Norfolk navy yard; Assistant Engineer W. O. Christian from the Norfolk navy yard, Assistant Paymaster H. F. Stevens from the Solace, Lieutenant W. H. Wilson from the hydrographic office, Chicago, and Lieutenant William Cox and Lieutenant W. Allerdice from the Solace and all ordered home.

Torpedo boat Rowan, constructed by Moran Brothers & Co. of Seattle, has been given her official trial. For two consecutive hours she maintained an average speed of 27.54 knots. Her contract calls for twenty-six knots. Lieutenant R. F. Lopez, who will have command of the Rowan, says she will be the best boat of her class in the navy.

Gunboat Marietta, which is making a cruise along the east coast of Central America, arrived at Colon Saturday morning from Port Limon.

Secretary Long is advised of the departure of gunboat Castine from Havana for San Juan, on her way to Manila. Before her departure Ensign L. V. Gillis, Assistant Engineer A. W. Hinds and Naval Cadets M. H. Brown and W. D. Leahy were transferred to her from the Texas, and Lieutenant H. G. Gales and Passed Assistant Engineer R. B. Higgins were transferred from the Castine to the Texas.

Orders have been received at the Portsmouth navy yard for the Lancaster to sail for Port Royal. The Lancaster has been at the navy yard since the recent war, and has been refitted and equipped with a modern battery of rapid-fire guns.

An effort is being made by the friends of Captain Kempff of the navy, who was recently selected to take command of the new naval station at Guam, to have him retained at home. He will soon be promoted to commodore, and his personal desire is understood to be to succeed Commodore Watson in command of the Mare Island navy yard in case the former officer is ordered to sea duty. Commodore Watson hopes to succeed Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic station in the event that the latter soon returns to this country. Senator Perkins of California called at the Navy Department in the interest of this movement to relieve Captain Kempff of duty at Guam, but was not given much encouragement. In the event that Captain Kempff is assigned to other duty it is probable that the command at Guam will be given to Captain Glass of the Charleston. Captain Glass was the officer who stopped at Guam on his way to join Admiral Dewey and took possession of the place, so much to the surprise of the Spanish governor. He is at present serving as captain of the port at Manila.

The United States minister at Lima, Peru, Mr. Irving B. Dudley, gave a banquet last week to the commanders of battleships Oregon and Iowa, now at Callao. Among those present were the Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, Senhor Porras; the British minister at Lima, Mr. W. N. Beauclerk, and other notable people.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

ECZEMA
FOR YEARS CURED
TWO REMARKABLE CASES.

I have been an intense sufferer from Eczema for five years. I tried medicines, four doctors, one a specialist in skin diseases, with no improvement, and getting me almost frantic with dreadful itching. After using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and one box of CUTICURA SALVE, *I was completely cured.*
GEO. A. LOWE, 907 Market St., Phil., Pa.

I had Eczema for seven years, and my scalp was in a bad state. Three inches of my back was covered with a dry scab. The itching was so bad I thought it would drive me mad. I tried all remedies, but could not get cured. I used five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, five cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and five boxes of CUTICURA SALVE, and *I was completely cured.*
C. LONG, 325 Wilton Ave., Toronto, Can.

SLEEPY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURED, DISFIGURED HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Eczema, mailed free.

THE TRAMP, HIS DOG, AND THEIR BOOK.

Late I saw a vagabond,
Lolling on a seat
In the park;
Reading he with vision fond
In a volume neat,
Until dark.

Dog was squatting at his side,
To his master dear
Nestled close;
Not a quiver on his hide
Save when in his ear
Twitchings rose.

As his master turned a leaf
He from page to page
Gave it heed;
Surely 'twas beyond belief
At his tender age
Dog could read!

Master hungry, poor and thin,
Dog was just the same,
And it seemed
Bones were almost thro' their skin;
Sore they were and lame
While they dreamed.

For an hour I watch them there,
Partly hid from view
By a copse;
Crackers were their only fare.
Doggie with ado
Licked his chops.

"What d'ye call your dog, my friend?"
Questioned, he replied:
"Argos, Sir;
If our fortunes ever mend,
Better I'll provide
For the cur."

And the book he so much prized
Smilingly he showed
To me quick;
I was almost paralyzed—
Horace! at the ode
"Lydia, die!"

Tramp and dog that night slept soft,
And I gave the pair
Solaces—
Victual and a cleanly loft—
And displayed my rare
Horaces.

—[Irving Browne, in the Philistine.

PANGES.

This world is like a football,
For its events proclaim
It takes a kicker now and then
To keep it in the game.

—[Washington Star.

"They say those Quimgoes we just passed have a skeleton in their closet."

"Oh, impossible! They live in a Harlem flat."—[Brooklyn Life.

"Professor Stuffer always discourses on the evils of gluttony before dinner."

"Why?"

"Because after dinner he is not able to discourse."—[Chicago Record.

"I hear that your daughter has broken off her engagement with the count. Is it true?"

"Yes; she ran across a chance to get a duke at the same figure."—[Chicago Record.

Danglers—So the engagement between Miss Trilby and George Winkles is off?

Morrison—Yes, she was too sensitive. A woman ran a perambulator over her feet, and when she told George about it, he asked her if it upset the perambulator.—[Tit-Bits.

Dolly—You say your fiancé is a self-made man? Then he must come of an over obscure family, I suppose?

Daisy—Oh, no! He comes of a very old, a very aristocratic, and a very wealthy family, but he has succeeded in spite of everything.—[Puck.

Bridget—There's a man in the parlor wants to see you, sir.

Mr. Arilup—I'll be there in a minute. Ask him to take a chair.

Bridget—Sure, sir, he says he's going to take all the furniture. He's from the instalment company.—[Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Doolan—Only think, Mrs. Grogan; thot dear Paddyrowsky has practiced so har-rd at the pianny for the lasht six months thot he has paralyzed two fingers.

Mrs. Grogan—Begorrah! thot's nothing, Mrs. Doolan. Me daughter Mary Ann has practised so har-rd for the lasht six months thot she's paralyzed two pinnuies.—[Judge.

"They say," ventured the young man, "that it is becoming quite the thing for newly married couples to go and see Niagara Falls in winter."

"It must be a beautiful sight in winter," she said. "I should so like to see it!"

His next trembling utterance, settled it, and they are to start next week.—[Chicago Tribune.

Said Tommy to Bobby—I wish I could find a million dollars. I'd give you half of it. A little further on Tommy picked up a windfall apple, and he didn't give even the core to Bobby.—[Boston Transcript.

She—I gave the dressmaker carte blanche.

He—Merciful heavens! Carte blanche?

She—Yes. I suppose you can translate the expression?

He—Oh, yes! It's French for extortion.—[Puck.

PERSONALS.

....Miss Sophia Dallas, daughter of George M. Dallas, who was Vice President of the United States under President Polk, is dead, in Philadelphia, in her seventy-sixth year.

....Rev. George E. Merrill, for eight years pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Newton, Mass., resigned his pulpit yesterday morning to accept the presidency of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., which was tendered to him several weeks ago.

....Count Boni de Castellane, member of the French Chamber of Deputies for the Castellane district of the Lower Alps, who married Miss Anna Gould, will institute proceedings against the Les Droits de l'Homme for asserting that in consequence of a quarrel regarding an actress he recently fought a duel with M. Paul Deroulede, founder of the Patriotic League and member of the Chamber of Deputies for the division of Charente.

....It is announced that George A. Armour of the class of 1877 of Princeton University has given $10,000 to the university to found a classical department in the University Library. For the next three years he will give $2,700 annually for the further support of the department. Mr. Armour came to Princeton from Chicago four years ago.

....Mrs. George P. Greeley of Vermont, a sister of Admiral Dewey, has been spending a week in Boston, visiting friends. She says that in a letter received Christmas day from her brother he declares himself to be in perfect health. But he doesn't say a word about wanting or expecting to return to the United States. Mrs. Greeley says she suspects that he rather dreads to come home, as he has no mind for posing as a hero or for accepting hero worship.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

PERRY HOUSE,
WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.
EVERETT HOUSE,
17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.
For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.
WM. M. BATES H. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
BOSTON.
American and European plans.
Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality of the city.
BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

GROCERIES.

RECEIVED TODAY,

A CARLOAD OF
Washburn Crosby Co's
FAMOUS
Gold Medal Brand.

This is the HIGHEST GRADE FLOUR that can possibly be made from wheat. THE LEADING FLOUR OF AMERICA TODAY.
It makes no difference what brand you buy, or what price you pay, you cannot get better. The market is higher, but we will sell for a short time

Barrels, - -	$4.75
Half barrels, -	2.55
1-2 barrel sacks,	2.38
1-8 barrel bags,	.65

EVERY BARREL, HALF BARREL AND BAG WARRANTED.

—AT—
The Boston Grocery,
Smith Building, Broadway.
O. F. WILCOX, PROP'R.

Newport Transfer Express Co.
Solicit consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave.
BRANCH OFFICE, 272 Thames St.
E. B. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer and General Manager.
DOUBLE RATES FOR SUNDAY CALLS.

H. A HEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS,
162 THAMES STREET.

GOLD and SILVER
WATCHES.
Sterling Silver and Plated Ware.

J. M. K. SOUTHWICK,
Housefurnishing Goods.
Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, Wooden Ware, Brooms and Brushes.
All kinds of Fishing and Sporting Tackle, Fitting of every description for Fishing, Fruit, Poultry or Lawn Tennis Coverings, Twine, Duck, Hunting, Yacht and Boat Galvanized and Brass Hardware, Blocks, Oars, Lanterns, Compasses, Anchors, Netting put up at shortest notice.
FLAGS MADE TO ORDER.
Agent for Plymouth Cordage Co., Hazard Powder Co.
U. S. Charts and Other Publications.
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COAL AND WOOD.

Philadelphia & Reading Co's
Egg, Stove and Chestnut
COAL!
NOTHING BETTER. CALL US UP.
TELEPHONE 222-2.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.

Just Arrived for
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,
Cargo of the Famous
POCAHONTAS
COAL for Steam Purposes.
FERRY MILL WHARF, 341 THAMES STREET.

The Celebrated
Plymouth Coal.

T. SAMWAYS,
113 Long Wharf.

GROCERIES.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

New Prunes.
The celebrated Handy Prunes, large sizes, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50. The finest California prune picked.

R. ISLAND EGGS
ARE LOWER.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,
243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

Before you Buy Turkeys
come and examine the
POULTRY
—AT—
Phil. Stevens's

RAISINS,
Citron, Nuts, etc.

48 & 50 Thames St.

Don't forget to ask for stamps
COFFEE.

We buy our coffee of the largest importing house in Boston.
We handle only the best grades.
No one has better, few as good.
Try our coffee and satisfy yourself that we are right.

Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.

SUGAR
Is Lower.

A nice bright yellow sugar, 22 lbs. for $1.
A nice soft white sugar, 20 lbs. for $1.
Standard granulated sugar, 19 lbs. for $1.
XXXX powdered sugar, 17 lbs. for $1.
Cut loaf sugar, 17 lbs. for $1.
100-lb. bag standard granulated sugar for $5.11.

PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR, IN BARRELS,	$5.00
PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR, IN HALF BARRELS,	$2.65
PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR, IN HALF BARREL BAGS,	$2.50
PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR, IN ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAGS,	.65
JONES & CO.'S HUNGARIAN OO,	$4.85
JONES & CO.'S HUNGARIAN OO, HALF BARRELS,	$2.55
JONES & CO.'S HUNGARIAN OO, ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAGS,	.62

James A. Eddy's
Cash Grocery and Market,
250 THAMES STREET.
Telephone number 110.

TURKEYS,
TURKEYS,
TURKEYS
At Wholesale and Retail. A fine lot to select from. Prices are low.

NEW RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, FIGS, NUTS, ORANGES, APPLES, LEMONS, BANANAS AND GRAPES.

On Fresh Meats of all kinds our Prices are the Lowest in the city.

D. E. YOUNG'S,
130 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office, down stairs. 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs. 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

Newport Daily News

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1899.

SUBSCRIBERS WHO FAIL TO RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS REGULARLY AND IN GOOD CONDITION SHOULD IMMEDIATELY MAKE COMPLAINT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION. CARRIERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO ROLL OR TWIST PAPERS AND THROW THEM UPON PREMISES, BUT ARE INSTRUCTED TO DEPOSIT THEM IN FAIR CONDITION ACCORDING TO THE WISHES OF SUBSCRIBERS. CARRIERS ARE ALSO FORBIDDEN TO HAVE OTHER BOYS WITH THEM ON THE ROUTES, WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM THE OFFICE, AND ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SELL PAPERS.

RELIGIOUS ESTIMATES.

The Independent furnishes some statistics of the "religious believers" in the United States, and the New York Herald takes the matter up for further discussion. It says that the figures "place the number of 'religious believers' in this country at twenty-eight millions, but we cannot quite understand what is meant by the phrase. Of the eighty millions who occupy the land are all except twenty-eight millions pagans, or are they simply non-churchgoers, and would it not be fair to say that the great majority may be religious believers, though for any one of a thousand reasons they do not attend church?"

The Herald then descends somewhat to particulars and says: "There are over eight millions of Catholics in the country, which leaves twenty millions as members of other denominations. The largest Protestant body is the Methodist, with nearly six millions; but close on its heels come the Baptists, with over four millions. The Unitarians and Universalists number respectively seventy-five thousand and forty-eight thousand, which seems exceedingly small.

"We are surprised that the total number of Christian Scientists is put down as merely seventy thousand. The members of this body have given us the impression that they are several millions strong, and will naturally be indignant at the estimate made, while the Spiritualists will be roused at the statement that there are less than fifty thousand in America."

With Protestants it is customary to count three "adherents" to each communicant, which is found to be about the proper proportion. These include children of members, too young for church membership according to their view, and the large number of adults who attend their services who are not communicants. The Catholics include young children in their statistics and we think more wisely, so that the figures given may be taken as a census of the whole Catholic population.

By this counting of those affiliated with the several churches, reckoning according to the above, which is found none too large the Herald "surprise" may be somewhat lessened. A census of the Methodist population would, for instance, show about 18,000,000, the Baptist, 12,000,000, the Presbyterians 3,000,000 and so on through the list. As the figures of the Independent were based on census returns they may be taken as reasonably authentic.

THE BEEF CONTROVERSY.

The controversy between army officials and contractors over the quality of the beef dealt out, or sought to be dealt out, to our soldiers during the war is increasing in bitterness every day. General Miles makes severe charges, and demands to be heard the second time on the subject, in order to refute certain statements of interested parties on the other side, and numerous others are waiting to be heard.

In the meantime Colonel Henry B. Osgood, commissary of subsistence, has testified before the war investigating commission, corroborating the statement of General Miles that chemically prepared beef was furnished to the soldiers in the late war as an experiment. "The meat treated in that way was not the property of the government or of any of the contractors," says Colonel Osgood. Then he goes on to tell that this "process beef," as he calls it, was purely a private experiment and was not issued to the troops, although some of it was aboard transport Comal.

That being the case, the question is: How did it get there? Who is responsible? It could not have been delivered on board a transport without the permission of some one in authority. If some of it was taken aboard the Comal, it is likely to suppose that more was distributed among other ships and camps. Who suffered all these things to go on? The inventor of this "embalmed" beef was a man named Powell. Why not summon him before the board to tell who gave him authority to experiment on the health and lives of our troops?

Such are the questionings and comments on this curious case. It is evident that somebody knows more than he is willing to tell, but the commission should not cease their work until all the facts are known.

A Washington correspondent writes that the investigation of the beef furnished the army will be just as thorough as the commission can make it. The President has manifested a personal interest in the subject with considerable emphasis. He has expressed to the commissioners his wish that they shall take all of the time that may be required and exhaust all sources of information.

At the time this story of alleged use of chemicals was sprung by General Miles the commission was about bringing the investigation to an end. It was the intention to submit the testimony and report to the President within ten days. Now it is stated that by reason of the new field of inquiry and the determination to get the bottom facts about the beef, the investigation will go on at least another month. A part of the commission may visit the packing houses and examine subordinates who had to do with the processes when these meat contracts for the army were filled. As soon as the witnesses who can be reached here have been heard the commission will determine the proposition now under consideration to go to the packing centres. Thus far no testimony has been obtained to sustain the charge that chemicals were used, but the commission will not stop with purely negative testimony.

CIVIL SERVICE BURGLARS.

No one need be disturbed over the apparent success of the spoilsmen in the House of Representatives, who are making their annual splurge against the merit system in politics. Their plan is to strike out the appropriation for salaries to the civil service commission and thus kill the movement by indirection. This motion succeeded by a majority in the committee of the whole, but is not expected to pass the body on the final vote. But even if it were to do so it would accomplish little or nothing, except to show the spleen of the spoilsman in politics. As the commissioners are established by law and the duty of its members clearly defined these gentlemen would doubtless proceed accordingly, and if Congress did not pay their salaries which are fixed in advance, they would sue in the court of claims and obtain what is due to that tribunal.

But it is believed that the object of the spoilsmen in taking this action is chiefly to hurry up the President and force him into that modification of the rules so much desired at the present time. Should the President issue his proclamation to that effect it would release some five thousand applicants from the necessity of showing that they were qualified for the positions applied for, and give the bargain-counter Congressmen a chance to play their profession at wholesale. A good many of these gentlemen have political debts to pay with no other capital on which to bank than the desire to remove the merit test from all applicants.

The Brooklyn Standard Union says that one after another of the Brooklyn fire insurance companies have either retired from business or have been absorbed by other and larger corporations. The same thing appears to be true in Boston, which is now almost destitute of home companies, notwithstanding the popular impression that capital invested in underwriting makes very large returns. Almost the last of the Boston companies has just retired from business, in the face of the fact that Boston financiers are certain to know a good thing when they see it.

A caucus of Republican members of the Connecticut legislature is to meet Wednesday to nominate a United States Senator. When a state has such a representative in the Senate as has Connecticut at the present time there is no room or debate, on general principles. Senator Hawley should be re-elected unanimously, but as there are several other gentlemen in the state anxious to walk in his shoes there is likely to be a contest of some severity, and even bitterness.

When President McKinley was in Alabama Governor Johnston of that state is reported to have said to him, unequivocally but pleasantly: "The South has no apologies to make and nothing to take back." To this the President with equal good nature responded: "Well we had something to take back—we took you back; we were glad to take you back, and you were glad to have us take you back." The governor said no more on that subject.

One of the North Carolina Congressmen has made the modest demand for the abolition of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution—the disfranchisement of the negro and the disqualification of foreign colonists for state work. The program is a modest one, and could come only from the locality which gave it origin.

The case of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania is becoming desperate. With an indictment for criminal conduct hanging over his head and with a knowledge of the fact that he is an unscrupulous political boss, pure and simple, his opponents still think he can be beaten.

The seat of war has been transferred to Iloilo and news from that quarter will now be anxiously looked for. At latest advices there had been bloodshed between the Filipinos and American soldiers, and the news of an explosion may come at any moment.

The United States government has now given out Colonel Waring's report concerning Havana, but it was not first in the field; Mr. G. Everett Hill of this city led the way in a magazine article, and the official document adds very little to what he said.

The treaty of peace is likely to be reported Wednesday. It is to be borne in mind that the ratification of this document does not carry with it approval of expansion, which so many seem to suppose. That will be an after consideration.

Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving has just been consecrated as the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Brazil. Thirteen bishops took part in the ceremony, the consecrator being Bishop Dudley of Kentucky.

Mr. Fifield, who was nominated for Senator by the governor of Vermont, still hesitates about accepting the situation. He is said to be the only man in the state who would not jump at the chance.

VENUS AND ITS MYSTERIES.

The most beautiful planet, and the one that comes nearest to the earth, and most resembles the earth in size, is at the same time the most mysterious. Is Venus a living world or a dead one? That is to say, is it in a condition to support inhabitants, and is it probable that such inhabitants are there, or, on the other hand, is it unsuited for their presence and barren of living forms?

These questions astronomers at present are unable to answer, but their efforts to answer them and the observations that they have made of the mysterious planet possess an almost startling interest.

First let us briefly recall what Venus is. It is a globe like our earth, and of very nearly the same magnitude, having a diameter of about 7,700 miles, while that of the earth is a little more than 7,900 miles. So nearly of the same size are the two planets that if we could view them from an equal distance we should be unable, without the aid of instruments of measurement, to detect any difference between them. The substance of Venus is slightly lighter, bulk for bulk, than that which composes the earth; but the difference in this respect is so little that again it would require special examination to distinguish by weight between a cubic foot of the soil of Venus and an equal amount of the soil of the earth. It follows that on Venus the force of gravitation or the weight of bodies does not greatly differ from that on the earth. If we could step upon Venus we should find that we had parted with a few pounds weight, but the difference would not be very noticeable, except perhaps on the race-track.

But this planet, so like the earth in many respects, is very different from our globe in its situation. The earth's distance from the sun is 93,000,000 miles; the distance of Venus from the sun is 67,000,000 miles. This difference becomes a matter of great importance when we consider the effects which the sun produces upon the two planets. Heat and light, as everybody knows, vary inversely as the square of the distance. When we compare the square of the earth's distance from the sun with the square of Venus's distance, we find that the former is about double the latter. This means that Venus, on the average, gets twice as much heat and light from the sun as the earth gets.

But, on the other hand, we know that all forms of life depend for their existence upon the radiant energy of the sun. On the earth, when we pass from the arctic regions toward the equator, we find the number of living forms and the variety and intensity of the manifestations of life continually increasing, until, in the equatorial zone, earth, sea, and air are all crowded with animate and growing things. The touch of the sun everywhere produces life, and in the absence of sunshine is death. It is but natural to infer that Venus, having twice as much sunshine as the earth, should be proportionately more crowded with animal and vegetable inhabitants, and that the intensity of life there should be correspondingly greater. Some geologists have thought that there was a time when the climate of the earth was so hot that tropical plants and beasts lived abundantly around the poles. A similar condition of things might be supposed now to prevail upon Venus.—[Harper's Round Table.

ORANGE INDUSTRY REVIVING.

Orange cultivation has not flourished so extensively in this section of the state since the great freeze in 1895. That disaster seemed to satisfy a great many growers of the luscious fruit that the business at best was precarious.

But the report given by Southern Pacific officials supports the belief that before a great many years the orange will be as beautiful, along that road at least, as it ever was, even in the heyday of orange cultivation in this state.

The lands lying along the Southern Pacific are seemingly better adapted to the cultivation of the orange. At any rate a great many inquiries are being made relative to lands along that road, and the company is actually taking out hundreds and thousands of young plants to be used as the nucleus in building up the groves which before the frost of 1895 were so luxuriantly in evidence. A great many farmers have set aside a portion of their lands and are putting them in oranges, and several capitalists have concluded negotiations for lands to be used for the same purpose.

It seems from what can be gathered from people here who are acquainted with new conditions surrounding a renewal of the orange industry, that it will be started upon altogether a different basis. The planters will not set out any except the hardiest, those which have been tried and found strong enough to stand this climate. The Satsuma orange seems to be the fruit decided upon, as the majority of the plants being shipped to Southern Pacific points are of this variety.

In order to get some reliable information upon the orange in question a reporter visited Mr. C. W. Eichling, the well-known horticulturist, and asked him about the matter.

"Yes," he replied, "there are certainly many evidences of renewed interest in orange culture in this state, and not a few of the plants being sent to the interior are finding their way to points along the Southern Pacific road. The outlook is that in a few years there will be a rehabilitation of the once famous orange groves of this state, all of which were killed by the freeze of 1895. Yes, the Satsuma orange will doubtless be the orange of the future in this state. The orange question has been experimented upon for several years by horticulturists, and the Satsuma has stood all weather tests. The Gulf Coast, from New Orleans to Mobile, should be a continuous orange grove. The Satsuma budded on the Trifoliata, which is but an ornamental shrub, is perfectly hardy in this section. The same may be said of the Lafourche, Teche, and the southwestern parishes between New Orleans and Texas, where the Satsuma orange will be of the greatest value. It will bring a fortune to him who will have enterprise enough to plant now, and there are a great many engaging in the business. The Satsuma orange belongs to the kid glove varieties; that is, the skin peels off easily, like that of a mandarin. It is seedless and very juicy, ripening ahead of all other varieties, and thus brings the highest prices for early oranges. The fruit is of a medium size, flat shaped, like a very large mandarin, and of a beautiful reddish orange color. There is no variety that comes so early in bearing and brings such regular abundant crops. It is thornless, and is, therefore, an easy gatherer. Yes, I know that there are a great many plants being distributed throughout the section of the state traversed by the Southern Pacific, but there are many also in the more immediate neighborhood engaging in the business, and I believe in a few years the orange yield of this section will be a hundred fold greater than it ever was."

The Southern Pacific people are doing all in their power to nourish and foster this orange industry, for they realize that its successful culture means a new source of wealth for the country.—[New Orleans Picayune.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 8 A. M.—For New England—Light snow tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; fresh variable winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Jan. 9, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Generally cloudy; probably snow flurries tonight or Tuesday morning; colder tonight and Tuesday morning; variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

At the morning observation hour light snow was falling throughout the lake regions, and light rain in the middle Mississippi valley. Elsewhere the weather is fair, but with cloudiness in the eastern states. No well defined storm depression appears. The "high" in the Lake Superior region is accompanied by low temperatures, a reading of 56 degrees below zero being reported at White river, Ont. The "information" signal is displayed along the New England coast for high north to northwest winds and much colder weather. Cold wave signals are ordered for Vermont, where the temperature will fall about twenty degrees.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

January 9.	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature.	33	41	42
Barometer.	30.10	30.00	30.10
Wind.	SW	SW	SW
Weather.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 13 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 30 m
Moon rises ..... 4 h 56 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 17 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 13 m
High water ..... 5 h 01 m; 17 h 38 m

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 13 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 33 m
Moon rises ..... 5 h 50 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 19 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 15 m
High water ..... 5 h 54 m; 18 h 20 m

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 13 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 33 m
Moon sets ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 9 h 20 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 16 m
High water ..... 6 h 47 m; 19 h 18 m

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 12 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 34 m
Moon sets ..... 17 h 48 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 22 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 18 m
High water ..... 7 h 38 m; 20 h 00 m

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, January 11, 17 h 50 m, W.
First Quarter, January 18, 11 h 36 m, E.
Full Moon, January 26, 14 h 34 m, E.
Last Quarter, February 3, 12 h 24 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Lost—Dog: 4th page.

Found—Carriage Law p; 4th page.

Sliart's Dyspepsia Tablets; 6th page.

Wanted—Situation as Cook; 4th page.

E. A. Moore—Lots for Sale; 4th page.

C. Sherman & Co.—New Prunes; 3d page.

Wanted—Situations for Servants; 4th page.

Wanted—Situation for Housework; 4th page.

Mr. and Mrs. Hess—Card of Thanks; 4th page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by young girl, willing and obliging, to do general housework, or second work. Apply 470 Thames street.

WANTED—Situation by good cook, with good references. Box 48, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Lady leaving Newport wishes to find situations for four servants—cook, chambermaid and parlormaid or waitress, and stable boy. Please apply 25 Catharine street.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An active, reliable person (either sex) willing to work hard to make good money. Address "Employer," Box 394, Providence.

WANTED—By lady who is busy during the day, comfortable furnished room. Address Permanent, Box 38, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Neat, willing colored girl for general housework. Apply at 7 Mount Vernon St.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A carriage lamp. Address Box 42, Daily News Office.

LOST—Jan. 2, a Newfoundland mastiff; large red and white dog. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to 41 Rosenneath Ave.

LOST—Thursday, between Mann avenue and Sherman street, a diamond earring. Finder will please address Box 43, Daily News Office.

LOST—January 3, sealskin glove. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to 51 Bridge street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Lower tenement, 16 Calvert street; city water. Apply to H. F. Rooney, 251 Thames street.

TO LET—One tenement of eight rooms at 10½ Warner street, all in good order; rent $14 per month. One on Gould street, No. 39, also in good order. Apply at 12 Hall avenue.

TO LET—Two-story house with all modern conveniences. Apply to Abram Almy, Newport Coal Co., 114 Thames street.

TO LET—The lower part of house 20 Division street, between Touro and Mary streets; 5 rooms, water for faucet and water-closet; central location, pleasant and healthy. Inquire at 6 Pleasant street, or 5 West Marlborough street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board, at 22 Prospect Hill street. Mrs. C. Anderson.

To Let, the New Cottage

now being erected on Calvert street; modern conveniences.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER, JR.

Wanted—To Buy,

For cash, a combination saddle and driving horse, about 15.3 hands, 1,100 lbs., sound and reliable. No fancy price. Box 57, Daily News Office.

Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned, hereby wish to extend our sincere thanks to the Newport Fire Department for saving our home from total destruction on Sunday morning and to our neighbor, ex-chief of the fire department Mr. H. W. Cozzens, for the heroic work done by him before the arrival of the department and to all the other neighbors for their timely and kindly assistance.

MR. AND MRS. LOUIS HESS.

Fine Lots on Homer Street,

50x150, cheap.

Fine estate on Rhode Island avenue, near Broadway.
Some good lots on Vernon avenue.
Large house and lot on Edward street.

E. A. Moore, Vernon Avenue.

PROBABLY A STORMY SUNDAY,

You can't go out and get your Sunday paper. It would pay you to order it now. We will deliver it to you.

THE CITY NEWS CO.,
241 THAMES STREET.

STORE WINDOW

and House Shades of every variety. Furnished and put up. Awnings stored, repaired and put up in spring.
GEO. NASON, 29 Mill street.

Grip

When you have an attack of the Grip—that shivering, chilly sensation and pains in the back' vertigo, severe headache, aches in the muscles and joints and weakness or prostration—the

Suggestions

First and best thing to do is to get yourself warm, taking a dose of Hood's Pills to open the bowels, and then keep comfortable till the illness is past.

After the grip, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid and other blood poisoning diseases, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will expel every trace of poison from the blood, vitalize it, sharpen your appetite and give your whole system that tonic effect which Dr. Shrady says is necessary to overcome the dreadful prostration after these diseases. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic. easy to operate. 25c.

FOR RENT,
UNTIL JUNE,
A Well-Built and Prettily Furnished Cottage,

Very centrally located. Desirable in every respect. Moderate rent. No reasonable offer will be refused.

APPLY TO
R. C. DERBY,
138 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

TO LET.

GREENHOUSES with heater; also considerable land with outbuildings, on Bellevue avenue. An excellent location for a florist. Rent low.

H. L. Dyer,
Cor. Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

GAS and ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

STEAM and HOT WATER HEATING.

PHILIP F. CONROY
Telephone 272.
181 Thames Street.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
197 THAMES STREET.
Insurance and Real Estate.

For Sale.

Cottage house, Dean avenue $2,500.
Tenement property, 8 Barney street, $3,800.

For Rent.

Third story in north half o Gas Co's block, formerly occupied by Providence Telephone Co.

Funeral Work and Wedding Decorations a Specialty.

Fresh Cut Flowers of all kinds, Palms, Ferns and Flowering Plants.

—AT—

H. J. Hass's,
234 THAMES STREET.
Telephone Connection.

LET US GIVE YOU A PRICE ON YOUR NEXT JOB OF PRINTING.

OUR OFFICE IS FULLY EQUIPPED TO DO FINE WORK. OUR PRESSES ARE OF THE BEST PATTERN AND WE ARE CONSTANTLY ADDING NEW FACES TO OUR ALREADY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE. OUR STOCK OF PAPER, CARDBOARD, ENVELOPES, ETC., IS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

GOOD STOCK, NEW TYPE AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN ALL GO TO MAKE SUPERIOR PRINTING. ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

INSTRUCTION.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR,
Piano-Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

NEWPORT BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Very low rates to students entering this month.
A. S. BEED, Pres.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Locality by Ward may be of interest to some in selecting real estate to buy or houses to rent, brief selection is submitted:

WARD 2.

BROADWAY DISTRICT. (1) Double tenement house, modern; rents $480, price $6,500; (2) Superior Cottage on Avenue, price $3,250; (3) Large house, barn and grounds, right on street railway line, $20,000—spacious enough for 2 families; (4) Building sites, 5,000 feet each, fronting on Broadway—"Hoppin Tract," $2,250 each—suited for superior houses. Foregoing are for sale; following are for rent: (1) Very excellent family residence, $400; (2) Cottage, $240; (3) Large residence, grounds and stables, $460 yearly.

Telephone No. 320.
Office: 124 Bellevue Avenue.

BORN.

FARRENT—In this city, 4th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Farrent.

GILL—In Jamestown, 2d, inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William R. Gill.

DIED.

DONOVAN—In this city, 8th inst., Florence, son of the late Timothy and Catherine Donovan, aged 43 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Michael Donovan, 25 Extension street, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 8:15 A. M., to St. Mary's Church at 9, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul.

WILLARD—In Middletown, R. I., January 7, 1899, Mary Eleanor, beloved wife of Elisha Wheeler Willard.

Services and burial at Mt. Auburn.

HALL—In Portsmouth, 7th inst., Robert Dennis Hall, aged 73 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, Bristol Ferry road, Tuesday, 10th inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CONSOLVE—In Providence, 6th inst., Eleanor D. Consolve, in her 75th year.

EDDY—In Providence, 7th inst., William Eddy, in his 76th year.

TAYLOR—In Cranston, 7th inst., Caleb H. Taylor, in the 62d year of his age.

TIFFANY—At Barrington, 8th inst., Ebenezer Tiffany, in his 63d year.

MONEY—In Exeter, 7th inst., Mehitable J., widow of Daniel L. Money, in her 76th year.

SLOCUM—In Allenton, 6th inst., William B. Slocum, in his 79th year.

KING—At Kenyon, 7th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Deacon Whipple King, in her 85th year.

BUXTON—In East Greenwich, 7th inst., Sarah A., wife of Selah Buxton, formerly of West Sterling, Mass., in her 79th year.

ALTY—In Fall River, 6th inst., Thomas W. P. Alty, aged 51 years.

HADLEY—In Fall River, 6th inst., J. Frank Hadley, aged 11 years.

REAGAN—In Fall River, 7th inst., Mary J. S., wife of Jeremiah F. Reagan and daughter of the late Henry and the late Jessie Ogden, aged 25 years.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

It is said that the soldiers who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla stood the long marches to Cuba much better than the others.

SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, 91 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE 369, OFFERS

FOR RENT—New cottage on Newport avenue; 9 rooms and bath, closet, set bowl, furnace heat. Ready for occupancy about January 10; rent, $22.

FOR RENT—Lower half of house 7 Pleasant street; has separate front door, eight rooms, pantry, bath, closet and set bowl. All in first-class order, $21.

FOR RENT—Upper tenement on Rhode Island avenue; steam heat, modern plumbing, $20.

FOR SALE—Excellent property on Broadway comprising a two tenement house; stable and about 13,000 sq. ft. of land; room for another large house or two cottages, a bargain at $7,500.

Some bargains in small lots on Friendship street, Gardiner street, Gibbs avenue, Newport avenue and a new thoroughfare running from Warner street to Channing street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John C. Randall and Julius G. Lutz as Randall & Lutz has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm and all persons having claims against said firm, will please make payment to the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, corner Bridge and Cross streets.

JULIUS G. LUTZ.

Notice!

ALL PERSONS HOLDING BILLS AGAINST, AND ALL PERSONS OWING THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO MAKE SETTLEMENT AT ONCE.

PELEG BRYER & SON.

NOTICE.

On and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899, my store will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of each week at 6 P. M., until further notice.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,
180 Thames Street.

Newport County Agricultural Society.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Newport County Agricultural Society, in Oakland Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN 11, 1899, at 7 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting.

Persons wishing to join said society can learn particulars by applying to the secretary.

By order of Board of Directors,
WM. H. GIFFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Newport Gas Light Co.

December 30, 1898.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, MONDAY, January 9, at 10 o'clock.

A. K. QUINN,
Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A long-established and thoroughly first-class Meat and Provision Business on Broadway.

Owner has other business that requires all his attention. A splendid opportunity for the right man. Apply to

A. A. TILLEY,
158 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
An Excellent Cottage Site,
Comprising about 4,000 square feet of land, in a desirable neighborhood, near Broadway. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE—Fine building lot on Gibbs avenue, near Broadway and Bliss road. Apply to Wm. S. Brownell, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE.—Ten R-I-P-A-N'S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N'S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripan's Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials

LEONARD'S
Newport Steam Laundry.
And Carpet Beating Works,
J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 360 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 53 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

CHAMPION'S LINE
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.
To let by the hour, day or week, for fishing or moonlight excursions. Night boating a specialty. 23 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

Cleve—to that which is pure,
Cleve—to that which is sure,
Cleve—to that which stands the test,
Cleve—to that, both pure and best,
Cleveland's Baking Powder
725

POWER OF CONGRESS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

lic yet in history that acquired dominion over another nation that did not rule it selfishly and oppressively. There is no single exception to this rule, either in ancient or modern times."

"I hope not to weary the Senate by re-iteration," said Mr. Hoar, concluding his preface, "but this is the greatest question—this question of the power and authority of our constitution in this matter—I had almost said, that had been discussed among mankind from the beginning of time. Certainly it is the greatest question ever discussed in this chamber from the beginning of the government."

Mr. Hoar believed, he said, this country to be a nation—a sovereign nation. He believed Congress possesses all the powers necessary to accomplish the great objects the framers of the constitution intended should be accomplished. But he denied that it possesses the "astonishing" and "extravagant" powers under the constitution which the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) attributed to it. Mr. Hoar then quoted Mr. Platt as saying: "As to every matter the United States as a nation possesses sovereign power, except only where sovereignty has been reserved to the states and the people." And again: "As a nation it possesses every sovereign power not reserved in its constitution to the states or to the people. The right to acquire territory was not reserved and is therefore an inherent sovereign right. In the right to acquire territory is found the right to govern it, and as the right to acquire is a sovereign, inherent right, the right to govern is a sovereign right not limited in the constitution."

These propositions of Mr. Platt Mr. Hoar expressly denied. He affirmed that every constitutional power is limited to the one supreme and controlling purpose declared in the constitution itself, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

"When the Senator from Connecticut undertakes to declare," said Mr. Hoar, "that we may do such things not for the perfect union, the common defense, the general welfare of the people of the United States; not for the securing of liberty to ourselves and our children, but for any fancied or real obligation to take care of distant peoples beyond our boundaries not people of the United States, then I deny his proposition and tell him he can find nothing either in the text of the constitution, or the exposition of the fathers, or the judgment of courts from that day to this, to warrant or support his doctrine. We have heard of limited monarchies, constitutional monarchies, despotisms tempered by assassination; but the logic of the Senator from Connecticut makes a pure, unlimited, untempered despotism without any relief from assassins."

Mr. Hoar maintained that the propositions advanced by Mr. Platt were not sustained by a single one of his authorities. He held, in the course of his argument, that "the powers of the United States must be affirmatively delegated or they do not exist;" in other words, the "implied power" referred to by Mr. Platt—the power to govern territory acquired through war—does not exist. The power which Mr. Platt maintained this government possessed in one, Mr. Hoar said, "that our fathers and their descendants have ever loathed and abhorred, and they believed that no sovereign on earth could rightfully exercise it." He said, while Mr. Platt had admitted that governments derived their just powers from the consent of "some of the governed," he did not understand that in subjugating and governing the Philippines Mr. Platt proposed to get the consent of any of them.

Mr Hoar was inclined to ridicule those who favor expansion and the ratification of the treaty of Paris without amendment. Their argument, he said, is: "Three cheers for the flag! Who will dare to haul it down? Hold on to everything you can get. America has outgrown Americanism."

"In general, the friends of what is called imperialism or expansion content themselves with declaring that the flag, which is taken down every night and put up again every morning over the roof of this Senate chamber, where it is in its rightful place, must never be taken down where it has once floated, whether that be its rightful place or not—a doctrine which is not only without justification in international law, but if it were implanted there would make of every war between civilized and powerful nations a war of extermination or a war of dishonor to one party or the other."

Mr. Hoar then entered upon a critical analysis of Mr. Platt's speech. After summarizing the argument, he said: "The constitutional argument for slavery was ten times as strong as the argument of the Senator from Connecticut. The slave master said he owned men, for their good; the Senator from Congress proposes to own nations for their good."

He set forth his own constitutional doctrine, which he desired to oppose to that of Mr. Platt. He declared that the people of this country have not deposited all sovereignty anywhere and have authorized no agent of theirs to exercise all sovereignty, unlimited and uncontrolled:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, or prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people—amendment, article 10.

"The sovereignty which can be exercised by the nation as a unit is only that which is necessary for accomplishing the purposes of the constitution and must be expressly granted therein, as necessary, or convenient, in the judgment of Congress, to accomplish the purposes expressly declared therein.

"All other sovereignty is reserved to the states or to the people.

"The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere expressly granted.

"The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere implied as necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes declared by the constitution.

"It is clearly shown to be one that ought not to be exercised by anybody; one that the framers of the constitution thought ought not to be exercised by anybody.

"1—Because it is immoral in itself.

"2—Because it is expressly denied in the Declaration of Independence, the great interpreter and expounder of the meaning of the constitution, which owes its origin to the same generation and largely to the same men.

"3—It is affirmed that it is immoral and unfit to be exercised by anybody, in numerous instances, by contemporary state constitutions and the contemporary writers and authorities in public law, who expressed the opinion of the American people in that generation which adopted the constitution as well as of the men who framed it."

In discussing how territory may be acquired constitutionally by the United States, Mr. Hoar said: "It may also acquire adjoining or outlying territory, dispose of it, make rules and regulations for it for the purposes of national security and defense, as in the case of Hawaii, although it may not be expected that the territory so acquired, held and disposed of shall ever come into the union as a state."

However, immediately following this statement, Mr. Hoar set the Philippines against Hawaii in this declaration: "Mr. President, you are not now proposing to acquire or own property in the Philippines, with dominion as accessory thereto; you are not to own a foot of land there. You propose to acquire dominion and legislative power, and nothing else; where in the constitution is the grant of power to exercise sovereignty where you have no property?"

In support of his interpretation of the constitution Mr. Hoar cited numerous authorities, among them Charles Sumner, Mr. Justice Matthews and Mr. Justice Brewer. He then appealed to Senators who are hesitating as to what their action upon this question of expansion may be—"the greatest question that has ever been or ever will be put to them in their lives, the question not of a year or of a Congress, not of a generation, not of a century, but a question pertaining rather to the great period of a national life"—not to commit themselves in principle to such a policy by supporting the peace treaty, and then say they will consider how they will act under it. In the course of his appeal to Senators, Mr. Hoar said: "When you raise the flag over the Philippine islands as an emblem of dominion and acquisition, you take it down from Independence Hall."

He quoted the statement of Louis Napoleon, made in 1854, that "the time of conquest is past, never to return; for it is not by extending the boundaries of its territory that a nation can henceforward be honored and powerful, but by placing itself at the head of generous ideas and spreading everywhere the empire of right and justice"—and added: "Napoleon forgot what he had said when he grew a little stronger. He saw his opportunity, in Mexico, as our friends think they see in the Philippine islands. But the sure and terrible feet of destiny overtook him in the midst of his pride and power. Our commissioners come back from Paris bringing with them the cast-off clothing of this pinchbeck Napoleon, and ask us, who have seen his fate, to discard for them the spotless robes in which our fathers arrayed the beautiful genius of America.

"A year ago last December the President of the United States sent a message to Congress. In that message he said: 'I speak not of forcible annexation, because that is not to be thought of, and under our code of morality that would be criminal aggression.'

"'The time of conquest is past,' said Napoleon. Ah, Mr. President, Mr. McKinley but repeated Louis Napoleon, though in louder and clearer voice. President McKinley, when he spoke, was not thinking even of honor or of power, inspiring and allaring as are honor and power. He placed himself and placed the American people on the stern, enduring and perpetual rock of righteousness, that forcible annexation is not to be thought of, under our code of morality—that would be criminal aggression. Who shall haul him down? Who shall haul down the code? Who shall haul down the President?"

Mr. Hoar dwelt with emphasis upon the large increase in national expenditure which the policy of expansion advocated by Mr. Platt would entail, placing the amount at $150,000,000 annually. He argued that the adoption of Mr. Platt's doctrine would reduce wages, increase taxation, place an armed soldier on the back of every workingman, and by the act of the government every American's dignity would be dishonored and his manhood discrowned.

In conclusion Mr. Hoar said he could not agree "that the lesson of our first hundred years is that the Declaration of Independence and the constitution are a failure, and that America is to begin the twentieth century as Spain began the sixteenth. The Monroe doctrine is gone. Every European nation, every European alliance, has the right to acquire dominion in this hemisphere when we acquire it in the other.

"Mr. President, this spasm of folly and delusion will surely pass by. Whether it pass by or no, I thank God I have done my duty, and that I have adhered to the great doctrines of righteousness and freedom, which I learned from my fathers, and in whose service my life has been spent."

More than usual interest was manifested in Mr. Hoar's utterances, and quite naturally his declaration of purpose to oppose the ratification of the peace treaty created a profound sensation. His address was an argument in answer to the speech recently delivered by Senator Platt of Connecticut.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Work of the Department During the Past Year.

Recommendations of the Wardens for Increased Efficiency.

The annual report of the board of firewards to the City Council in its introductory paragraphs says that the houses nd apparatus in charge of the department are, with one or two exceptions, in ood condition, and the force under good discipline; "and they by their promptitess n responding to and efficiency in working al fires have enabled the same to be confined to the buildings in which they originated, thereby preventing what in several cases threatened to be serious fires."

The call force of the department numbers 140 men, which with a permanent force of 15 men makes a total of 155. These are as follows: One chief engineer, assistant engineers, 9 foremen, 9 assistant foremen, 95 hosemen, 12 laddermen, 5 engineers and 5 assistant engineers, comprising the call men, and 1 batteryman, 1 tillerman, 3 emergency men and 10 drivers, constituting the permanent force. These are organized into 5 steam fire engine companies, 3 hose companies, 1 hook and ladder and 1 emergency company.

During the year 6 members were off duty an aggregate of 91 days on account of injuries or disabilities incurred in the performance of duty.

Two hosemen have resigned and one was discharged during the year.

Sixteen hundred feet of hose were purchased and placed in service during the year, making the stock of the department as follows: 7,000 feet of 2½-inch rubber hose, 2,300 feet of 2½-inch cotton hose, 2,050 feet of 2½-inch linen hose, and 3,200 feet wax-treated, 30 feet, 3½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose; in all, 14,550 feet in serviceable condition and 1,800 feet worn out and condemned.

One hydrant has been added during the year, making a total of 250.

Various repairs and improvements have been made to the several buildings of the department. The fire alarm has been kept in the very best serviceable condition. New copper wire has been put in place of iron which was rusted out on Coggeshall avenue, to boxes 32, 54 and 57. Two new fire alarm boxes have been added to the system, No. 35 at station No. 5 on Touro street, and No. 512 at the corner of Dixon and Spring streets. Box No. 23 has been replaced by a new box, iron post and iron test box and changed from the building to a post on the edge of the sidewalk. "The storm of November 26 and 27 totally disabled the whole system, and had it not been for our main lines being in cable and fuse boxes on pole tops our whole system would have been totally destroyed by electric wires crossing and burning out boxes and other valuable instruments. Our linemen did good work in restoring the system, which is with a few exceptions in good working condition."

The department has responded to 18 box alarms, and 44 still alarms have been attended by the emergency company and hose carriages. Sixteen other fires have been responded to without alarms.

The board makes the following recommendations: "We would again call the attention of your honorable body to the deficiency of this department in ladder service. There being but one hook and ladder company in the department, it is obliged to answer all alarms that occur from either section of the city, and it is apt to be in service miles away at the lower end of Bellevue avenue when greatly needed in the centre section of our city, the most dangerous and compact part for the protection of life and property. The board would therefore recommend, taking into consideration the number of steamers and hose carriages now in service, the purchase of a city hook and ladder truck, placing it in the station now occupied by steamer No. 7 and in charge of No. 7 company, transferring the steamer and hose carriage now in charge of that company to the new station to be built in the southern section of the city, and a company organized on the same lines as are the other steamer companies of the department and placed in charge. This we believe to be the most practical way to give the department what it needs, more ladder service, and at the same time satisfy the wants of the residents in the southerly district without any further additional expense than would be required to buy any other apparatus and equip a company in that district.

"We would recommend that 2,000 feet of hose be purchased to replace that which has been destroyed during the past year; and that new fire alarm boxes be located as follows: Corner of Powel avenue and Hope street, and at the corner of Gibbs avenue and Champlin street. We would further recommend that fire hydrants be located on all streets leading

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

A Perfect Infant Food
Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk
A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS MILK. FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING BRAND.
"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE.
N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

FUNERAL OF RODMAN CORNELL.

Funeral services were held at Trinity Church this afternoon for the late Rodman Cornell. The services were conducted by Rev. F. I. Collins, minister in charge, assisted by Rev. E. H. Porter of Emmanuel Church. The body rested in a black broadcloth casket, with long silver bar handles. The inscription was as follows: "Rodman Cornell. Died January 5, 1899, aged 48 years." The bearers were Messrs. David T. Pinniger, Edwin S. Burdick, Job A. Peckham and William J. Cozzens. The services was attended by a large number, including representatives of the Trinity Church corporation, of which he was for many years junior warden, and many of the leading business men of the city, among whom the deceased was held in high esteem.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondance of the News.]

Captain Clarence King went to Narragansett Pier yesterday, to take command of schooner Josephine, which belongs to J. C. Tucker, her former commander having resigned.

Mr. Joseph Hull has about completed the large barn which he is building for Mr. Charles T. Knowles.

Purser West of the Beaver Tail is in Providence today.

Mr. Alvin H. Peckham is hauling columns for the C. H. Bailey cottage. They are eighteen feet long and two feet in diameter.

Mrs. Sarah Carr went to Narragansett Pier Sunday.

Superintendent Kobler has had several loads of crushed stone dumped near the Newport landing of the ferry. The Jamestown side now needs similar attention.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The death of Mr. Robert D. Hall at his residence on Bristol Ferry road Saturday was a very unexpected event, for although his health had been failing for some time, and for a few days he had taken to his bed, his demise was not looked for at present. He was in his seventy-ninth year.

Nearly every house on the Middle road and vicinity has one or more grip patients.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Jan. 8, Umbria, from Liverpool.
Liverpool, Jan. 8, Cevic, from New York.
Liverpool, Jan. 8, Irishman, from Boston.
Liverpool, Jan. 8, Victorian, from Boston.
Queenstown, Jan. 8, Dominion, from Boston.
New York, Jan. 9, La Champagne, from Havre.

Something New!
DRESDEN LAMP,
Gives light unequaled from kerosene. Holds a pint. Burns 12 hours.
SOLD ONLY BY
WALSH BROS.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

—AT—
FRASCH'S
You will find a full assortment of plain and fancy
Candies, Chocolates and BonBons,
At prices to suit every purchaser of a good and holesome article.
Our Broken Candy at 15c. a lb. two lbs. for 25c.
Our Mixed CHOCOLATES at 25c. lb. are well known.
We take special pride in putting nothing before the public that is not made of the best and purest that can be purchased.
CHAS. F. FRASCH, CONFECTIONER, 170 Thames St.
Established 1895.

The Newport Journal and Weekly News

Is made up each week from the columns of the Daily News with special regard to the wants of people in other cities, who are interested in the affairs of Newport but who do not take a Newport daily paper.

Every issue is filled to repletion with local and general news which cannot fail to give every reader all he can possibly wish to read in his home paper.

The Journal will be sent to any address in the United States, postage prepaid, for any time desired, at the rate of $2 a year.

Address T. T. PITMAN, Publisher, Office of the Newport Daily News.

SEE HERE!

You may not think your eyes are in a condition to make glasses a necessity. Yet, in most cases of slight defects, glasses are a luxury, aiding the vision and relieving the strain. A careful examination and honest advice is what I give you, besides adapting the frame to the face for comfort and appearance.
MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 166 Bellevue Avenue.

NEW NUTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGES, LEMONS.
PURE SWEET CIDER.
FULL LINE OF Poultry for the Holidays.
PURE FRUIT JAM, in 1 lb. tins, 10c. a tin.
T. GLADDING & SON,
Corner Bridge and Washington Streets.

A Livingston Mason
(Trustee Estate of Isaac Hartshorn.)
CARE and MANAGEMENT of ESTATES
Unprofitable property improved so that it will make satisfactory returns.
ANICAN BUILDING, PROVIDENCE
HALIDON HALL, NEWPORT

OUR ANNUAL
January Sale
Commences Monday Morning.
Exceptional opportunities will be offered for obtaining
Bargains
in every department.
Want of space prevents our enumerating the various
CUT PRICES
And we invite you to call in and look for yourself.
Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

ONCE A WEEK:
Spice-Cured Corned Beef
—AND—
Savoy Cabbage.
H. F. Rooney
251 THAMES STREET

Hill's Liquid Amandine
For chapped hands, roughness of the skin and all cutaneous affections.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
212 Thames St., Cor. Church St.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
Monday, January 9.
LEON W. WASHBURN'S
Double Minstrel Enterprise.
Two Big Shows in One.
A PERFECT AVALANCHE OF THE MOST ARTISTIC NOVELTIES.
GREAT ARRAY OF MINSTREL TALENT.
In addition to this complete minstrel show we will present
THE WAR-A-GRAPH,
a wonderful projecting machine. Also The Stereopticon Illustrated Songs.
LOOK OUT FOR THE NOON DAY PARADE.
Prices, 25c., 50c. and 75c.
Seats on sale Saturday.

Chamber Concert Series.
MASONIC HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock.
PIANO RECITAL
By Mr. George Proctor, Pianist,
ASSISTED BY
Miss Maud Rees, Contralto.
Admission $1 (reserved seat). Subscription tickets for this and the De Seve concert, $1.50. Seats may be secured at Barney's Music Store, 151 Thames street.

WE HAVE A NICE LINE OF
Pocketbooks, Suit Cases and Traveling Bags.
USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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Dancing and Banquet Halls.
Ample ante-rooms with all modern conveniences; special prices to tenants.
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MACHINISTS.
Repairing on all kinds of machinery. Marine work, bicycles and LAWN MOWERS a specialty. Work called for and delivered.
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Contractors and Builders,
JOBBING A SPECIALTY.
Shop, Rear 33 Howard Street.
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P. O. Box 125. Telephone.

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Contractor and Builder,
Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.

ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.
GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.
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Jobbing a Specialty.
Residence and shop, 15 Gibbs Ave.

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Langley's Wharf, Opp. P. O.
RESIDENCE 26 BROADWAY.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

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J. B. COTTRELL,
Stone cutter for monuments, headstones, fence posts and curbing.
WARNER STREET, Opp. Island Cemetery.

PATH GRAVEL.
While you are fixing up your lawns and paths order some of Peckham Brothers' Blue-Crushed Stone-Gravel and have one of the handsomest paths in the city. It is sure to give satisfaction. Peckham Bros. Middletown, R. I. Newport Address, P. O. Box 109.

TAKEN TO SPAIN.

Large Sums Missing from the Porto Rico Treasury.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 20.—When the United States occupied San Juan, Porto Rico's capital, Mr. Julian Blanco y Sosa was secretary of the insular treasury. Mr. Blanco was retained in this post by General Brooke. About the middle of November there occurred the locally famous incident of the effort on the part of the city council of Ponce to obtain the full privileges of autonomy and this incident brought from Mr. Blanco an indiscreet letter to a friend, the subsequent publication of which letter made necessary Mr. Blanco's resignation from the cabinet. General Brooke regretted the resignation of this minister, for the general considered him a good and efficient public servant. Mr. Blanco was succeeded as secretary of the treasury by Dr. Coll y Toste, and with the purpose of learning what had been accomplished toward the cutting down of the very high rate of taxation under which the people of Porto Rico have staggered for years past, Dr. Coll was seen at his office in the building of "La Diputacion Provincional."

Dr. Coll was installed as secretary of the treasury November 16. Upon that date the insular treasury held 76 cents in copper, $3.80 in Venezuelan gold and about $900 in American bank bills.

It seems that it has been the custom in Porto Rico to maintain what is called a guarantee fund. This is a system of deposits to guarantee the faithful performance of both police and private contracts. Amounts to be thus deposited are regulated by certain laws and receipts are issued to depositors by the insular treasury for the moneys thus received. Sums of moneys in litigation can also be attached and deposited in this same fund until such time as the courts render judgment concerning their rightful ownership. When this has been done the court issues an order upon the treasury to pay back the money according to the decision it has reached.

Dr. Coll was greatly surprised to find the insular treasury in such a depleted condition. He knew there should be at least several hundred thousand dollars deposited on account with this general guarantee fund and he at once started an investigation to determine what amount of money was missing. From the various receipts issued by the treasury already seen by Dr. Coll, he has learned that over 300,000 pesos, about $200,000 are missing from this fund, and it is probable that the full amount which has been done away with amounts to nearly five hundred thousand pesos. His investigations are not as yet completed, but he has no doubt but that he will discover documentary evidence of deposits up to this latter amount.

This money was taken to Spain; of this no one has any doubt. It is generally known that the late Captain General Macias of Porto Rico delivered to the government at Madrid 91,000 pesos, and that the Brigadier de Marina Vallarino delivered to his government 46,000 pesos which rightfully belonged to Porto Rico and which were drawn from this guarantee fund. The fund also contained 42,000 pesos which was the capital and total reserve of a school teachers' pension fund. This money was contributed by the teachers of Porto Rico and it is evident it should have been left in their hands that they in their old age and when entitled thereto, might enjoy the benefits and advantages which are their dues. Macias took this 42,000 pesos to Spain and it is understood that his excuse in this matter was, that as the headquarters and main office of the Protective Society of Spanish Teachers was at Madrid and as the Porto Rican branch was subject to the rulings of this main office, the money should be returned there. No one believes the teachers will ever benefit by their own pension fund unless some definite and decisive action is taken in their behalf. Dr. Coll is collecting all the evidence he can concerning the matters above set down and when he has fully completed this labor he will submit a report thereon to Major General Henry, recommending that claim be made upon the Madrid government for the restitution of these amounts.

During Spain's possession of Porto Rico the Spanish bank of Porto Rico, under contract to and protected by the insular government, collected from the people and paid over to the government, all taxes and direct contributions. This contract with the Spanish bank terminated October 18 last, but it would seem upon investigation that they are much in arrears with certain payments; that there is strong evidence to show they have collected taxes and contributions from the people which they never turned over to Spain. During the latter part of November, Dr. Coll forced this bank to pay into the treasury 20,000 pesos collected by them on account of taxes and revenues from government lands rented by individuals, and it is his intention to force them to meet all their obligations. This bank is today in the position of the steward who gives up his keys of office but who will not give an accounting of the goods which have passed through his hands. Dr. Coll has expended some 33,000 pesos since he assumed control of the treasury, all of which has been collected from old debtors to the government, 20,000 pesos of which came from the Spanish Bank of Porto Rico.

One of the principal contributions which have been abolished by the military authority in Porto Rico is known locally as Derechos Reales, in Spanish, Royal Dues, in English. There was a crown contribution on all transfers of all kinds of property. It ranged from one half of one per cent to three per cent of the value of the property transferred and it brought to the crown of Spain some 148,000 pesos a year. Furthermore, this office, that of the registrar of deeds, was most corrupt. It cost one anywhere from one to three thousand pesos to register a deed or conveyance and this over and above all legitimate expense and royal dues. The abolition of the royal dues and the installation of an honest registrar in place of the late incumbent has been a most excellent thing for the country at large.

The taxes on personal passports have been taken off; this was a drain on men of slender means and while it only produced 31,000 pesos a year for the state, its abolition eases the people of the country.

All stamped paper has been made a thing of the past. Formerly every transaction in which the government had a hand had to be carried on upon paper stamped with certain seals and which was sold by the government itself for its own profit. This was a fruitful source of income, producing nearly 20,000 pesos yearly.

It has been Spain's custom to prevent fishing in all rivers and lakes of Porto Rico unless the fisherman paid a good round price for a license. Of course much fishing was done without a license because the government could not watch water ways sufficiently close to punish all offenders; still the measure was a hardship for the poor man and he is better off now that it has been removed. Also a tax called the "territorial tax," which amounted to five per cent on all agricultural productions, has been removed and in these two last mentioned acts one can see the governor's purpose of lightening the burden for rich and poor alike.

It is the purpose of Dr. Coll to prepare some statistics upon food consumption in Porto Rico and he will recommend to General Henry that flour and dried meats be admitted from the United States without payment of duty. Dr. Coll will also recommend that material for the clothing of the poorer classes and shoes for the country workers be admitted free of duty. He considers that the people would be greatly benefitted if a kind of pump which permits them easily to obtain good water anywhere in the low lands could be supplied at a reasonable cost, and he will recommend that these also be put upon the free list. His idea in these recommendations is to benefit the poor man and in this he will surely find a willing chief in General Henry. The commanding general is fully aware of the aenemic, half-nourished condition of the poorer Porto Ricans and he also realizes that men and women in this condition cannot make good citizens. He is disposed to do all in his power to aid them, and if he cannot get food to them at reasonable prices, prices at which they can buy it, he will seriously consider the advisability of issuing them rations until such time as proper and necessary nourishment can be placed within their reach.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say: "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25c. and 50c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

NO DEAL FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

Governor Atkinson of West Virginia Denies a Story.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 9.—Governor Atkinson has issued the following signed statement in reference to the story that has been circulated charging him with being in a deal with N. B. Scott. The matter has created quite a sensation among the factions of the Republican party in the Senatorial contest:

"There is absolutely no truth in the charge that Commissioner of Revenue Scott and myself, or any other candidate for United States Senator, have formed a combination whereby the weaker man in the end will throw his political strength to the stronger."

Wagon Struck by a Wild Engine.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 9.—A special to the Evening Express from Bridgeton says that a wagon driven by Mrs. Andrew Chute of Naples, wife of Deputy Sheriff Chute, and her sister, Mrs. Crockett, was struck by a wild engine at the railroad crossing near the Pondicherry mills Saturday night. The horse was killed, the sleigh demolished, Mrs. Chute sustained a fracture of the skull and Mrs. Crockett serious internal injuries. It is regarded as doubtful if either woman recovers.

Grip Among Kentucky Horses.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 9.—An epidemic of grip has broken out to an alarming extent among the fine horses of this section. Thoroughbreds are dropping their foals on account of it.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. James D. Seabury has returned from Troy, N. Y.

—Mrs. W. H. Durfee is visiting relatives at Wolcott, N. Y.

—The school committee will meet for organization this evening.

—Mr. John Bolt has gone to New York to remain several weeks.

—Congressman Bull returned to Washington yesterday afternoon.

—A Turk has been fined $10 and costs for peddling without a license.

—Mr. James J. Rooney has returned from a two weeks' visit to New York.

—Lieutenant McCouch, U. S. A., returned to Fort Warren on court-martial duty today.

—Lieutenant J. H. Gilmore has been detached from the Scorpion and ordered to the Constellation.

—Rev. Sylvester Malone of Williamsburg, N. Y., well known in this city, is seriously ill at his home.

—Mrs. P. Reitz and Miss Reitz have returned from an extended visit to Saranac Lake, New York.

—Lieutenant E. B. Underwood has been detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Alliance as executive officer.

—The St. Andrew's Society is arranging for the observance of Burns day at Masonic hall on the evening of January 25.

—Postmaster Young, Supervisor George Peirce of the Fall River line and Mr. James Morecroft, are confined to their homes by illness.

—Mr. Ernest C. Gunther, who has been detained here several weeks on account of the illness of his daughter, has returned to New York.

—Arthur McBride, fourteen years of age, has been sent to the Sockanosset School for Boys during his minority, pleading guilty to a charge of larceny.

—G. E. Vernon & Co. have received a large order to furnish a new clubhouse in New York. All their workmen are employed and have been during the entire winter.

—Miss Ladd, who fell on Church street a few days since, fracturing her right arm and dislocating her shoulder, is progressing toward recovery as rapidly as could be expected.

—The officers of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, have been invited to attend the annual ball of Palestine Commandery of New York, January 10.

—At a meeting of the Rhode Island Press Club in Providence Saturday afternoon a poem written by Mr. B. W. Pearce of this city, an old member of the club, was read and spread upon the records.

—It is probable that the postponed concert in Mr. Irons's course, by the Boston Philharmonic Club Trio, will take place Thursday evening, February 9. It has been very difficult for Mr. Irons to settle upon a date for this concert, because of previous engagements by the artists or himself, or for the hall.

CREATE A WRONG IMPRESSION.

Reports of Disorders in Porto Rico Largely Misleading.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 22.—There have lately been published alarmist letters in American papers concerning the existing condition of affairs in Porto Rico. These letters create a wrong and misleading impression and they have been ably answered in La Tribuna of San Juan.

The following is a free translation of what La Tribuna finds to say on this subject: "We had decided to pay no attention to certain occurrences to which the press in Ponce had been giving considerable prominence. Their publication could not remedy the wrongs in question; it would have added only to their unfortunate influence and effect. But today we take the matter up and with reason.

"If it is true that certain crimes were committed in Porto Rico during the days immediately following the American possession of our country, it is also true that they sprang from old hatreds and long existing vendettas.

"When we decided to take up this work of publicity we invited our countrymen to send us all possible data and information concerning the wrong doers who were given prominence; we now have this information and it is the foundation for our present attitude and statements. We have seen the copy of a New York paper wherein is printed a letter concerning these asserted conditions. It would seem that a well known and important business house of San Juan wrote a letter to Mr. Lawrence Turnure, of the city bank, which describes the social disorder and derangement of Porto Rico. This letter discredits the Porto Ricans, attributing to them the worst characteristics of a savage and uncultured community. The letter further estimates the loss to the island resulting from incendiarism in the rural districts at five million pesos (about three million dollars gold). We have been righteously incensed at this unfair statement, which proves to us that the same methods are today being employed to bring calumny and discredit upon this fair isle that were formerly resorted to in order to influence the press and government of Spain for the same purpose. We, the journalists of Porto Rico, whose desire it is to further the prosperity and claim the just deserts of this maligned land, will not silently consent to the employment of such measures.

"It is true that there did exist certain men who, under the mask of patriotism and with the idea of revenging themselves for Spain's harsh ways in the past, have committed crimes and reprehensible deeds. But they have already ceased their wrong doing. The local press took up the matter of their depredations at the time and we were the first to call attention to the prevailing exaggeration concerning these doings. Between the actual facts and the representations made in the letter addressed to Mr. Lawrence Turnure, there is a vast difference.

"The country has not lost five million pesos. This statement is a calumny and untrue! We will explain: This country was oppressed and all the world knows this statement to be true. It was a systematic oppression that injured personal as well as general interests. Those who lived in the country suffered thereby as well as did those of us who resided in the cities. Porto Rico was weighed down by this oppression as by a millstone.

"Then came armed intervention. The American army invaded Porto Rico and there came to the surface the worst passions of the country. That this always happens in war time is well known. Some men sought the satisfaction of personal vengeance, others tried to settle old political hatreds. A violent commotion was started which grew from its inception. There followed occurrences which were most regretable, which we deplore and which should have been punished. But in what country of the world, given the same circumstances, would the same things not happen? The local press took the matter up, censured the offenders, advised moderation, and the whole thing passed like a tempest of one day's duration. Today there is an end to it; the country-side is quiet, the farmer is at work and the community is again at rest and as before. We are a good-hearted people, and only in moments of intense excitement is it possible for us to break from the paths of peace and kindness that we justly claim to be our natural way of life.

"It is the intention of the man who wrote that letter to Mr. Turnure to sow in the United States disconfidence, discredit and fear concerning Porto Rico. Such action is infamous and ignoble; it is an old trick that has often been played under Spanish rule, and Porto Ricans are quick to recognize it. This is the truth, and if the government at Washington would send a representative to examine into the reliability of the statements in the letter addressed to Mr. Turnure, it would learn what we have here set down: it would learn the utter falsity of the statement that we have been damaged to the extent of five million pesos. We have no desire to unduly conceal the wrongs which we know have been committed, neither will we descend to lying and misleading statements. And furthermore, the people of Porto Rico are not responsible for these acts of disorder, any more than the people of Spain are responsible for the cruelties and atrocities committed by Spanish soldiers in Cuba in the name of law, of order and of the mother country.

"We would be glad if these lines should ever be seen by Mr. Lawrence Turnure. This country is enjoying at this moment peace and tranquility. We strongly desire American laws, because we believe they would work for our benefit and we know they would be observed and respected."

TWO GOOD STORIES.

In a review of "Pages from a Private Diary," Literature quotes the following anecdote, and gives another of the same order equally good:

A Roman deacon sent to baptize a baby * * * could find no water, but there was a pot of tea. "Tea," he reasoned, "contains water, the rest is but accident," and proceeded to pour out a cup. But it was strong; even to blackness, so he went in search of water, and having found some watered the tea down to a more reasonable color, christened the baby with it, and reported the circumstance, as a case of conscience, to his superior. It had not occurred to him, having found the water, to use it by itself.

The diarist might have paralleled with this the excellent, if ancient, conte of the cardinal and the casuist. The casuist, who was dining with the cardinal, was famous for beginning every sentence with the phrase, "I make a distinction," and his host, wishing to "draw" him for the general entertainment, asked him, as the soup was served: "Pray, father, can you tell us if it is ever lawful to baptize in soup?" "I make a distinction, your Eminence," replied the casuist; "with ordinary soup it is by no means lawful to perform baptism, but your Eminence's soup is perfectly suitable, as it differs in no way from water."

IVORINE WASHING POWDER

To Wash the Baby's Clothes,

use Ivorine; it thoroughly cleanses and purifies without harm. Ivorine will effectually remove dirt from the finest fabrics.

Wash the Baby with White Glycerine Toilet Soap found in every package.

It is absolutely pure and wholesome—Keeps the skin soft and smooth—For Bath and Toilet it is unsurpassed. You only pay for Ivorine, the Toilet Soap costs nothing. The fame of Williams' Shaving Soaps guarantees excellence.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean

MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame and are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines. The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of. The stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others the kidneys are affected; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are

PROFESSOR HENRY W. BECKER, A. M.

troubled with loss of flesh and appetite with accumulations of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All druggists sell full-sized packages at 50 cents. Prof. Henry W. Becker, A. M., the well known religious worker and writer of St. Louis, Secretary of the Mission Board of the German Methodist Church, Chief Clerk and Expert Accountant for the Harbor and Wharf Commission, Public Secretary for the St. Louis School Patrons' Association, and the District Conference of Stewards of the M. E. Church; also takes an active part in the work of the Epworth League, and to write on religious and educational topics for several magazines. How he found relief is best told in his own words:

"Some weeks ago my brother heard me say something about indigestion, and taking a box from his pocket said "Try Stuart's Tablets." I did, and was promptly relieved. Then I investigated the nature of the tablets and became satisfied that they were made of just the right things and in just the right proportions to aid in the assimilation of food. I heartily endorse them in all respects, and I keep them constantly on hand."

It is a monumental fact that the best coffee grown is

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Java and Mocha

DRUGGISTS.

Alhambra Violet

And other choice sachets.

MATZUKITA, ORCHIDIA

And other rare perfumes.

A full line of Mirrors, Atomizers, etc

GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist, 100 BROADWAY.

DOWNING BROTHERS

Are showing a line of

Toilet Requisites,

Staple goods which it will pay you to call and examine.

Our stock of Cologne Waters, Handkerchief Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Cut and Pressed Glass Atomizers

WILL BE SOLD AT POPULAR PRICES.

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Wright's Tolu Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs and Colds.

Chamois Vests and Lung Protectors. Hot Water Bottles.

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THE ORIGINAL NO. 6 COLOGNE, ALL SIZES.

Colgate & Co's Perfumes and Toilet Soaps.

Prescriptions put up with care and dispatch. Night Clerk. Telephone.

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FALL RIVER LINE.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 p. m. Due New York at 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. GREENE, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Pass'r. Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass'r. Agent, New York.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 1, 1899, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Park square, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m. 3:00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG, and Stations on Northern Division. 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, a6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for Boston d7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:30, 8:13 a. m.; d4:28 p. m. For Providence, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
d Southern Terminal Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.

On and after September 22,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days 8 A. M. Leave Providence, week days, 4 P. M.

Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 90c.

S. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President and Gen'l Manager.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport.

Newporters and Jamestowners are always proud of making trips to Jamestown. Strangers should make the trip so as to see the American Bay of Naples with Narragansett bay's varied scenery.

We invite attention of all to building going on at Jamestown.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail to charter.

ANY ONE HAVING A DESIRE TO DUMP CLEAN DIRT OR BRICKBATS, CAN DUMP IN UNFILLED BASIN, FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE AND BOWEN'S WHARF, WITHOUT CHARGES THEREFOR UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Take advantage of mid-winter weather, and see harbor of Newport, Jamestown, and grand view Newport presents in white dress, and bay calm or agitated.

Always some attractions in harbor. U. S. vessels, etc.

All sizes coal for sale at lowest market price.

Who wants to buy an Independent air pump? Would make a good fire or wrecking pump; is 6 9-13 stroke. A bargain.

On and after Nov. 1, 1898.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail) 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail) 6:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 (U. S. Mail) A. M.; 12:00 M.; 2:00, 3:00, 4:30 (U. S. Mail) 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 25, 1898. Sunday trips.

Leave Jamestown—9 A. M.; 4 P. M.
Leave Newport—9:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

J. P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 11, 1898.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR FALL RIVER—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, *5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 P. M.

LEAVE FALL RIVER FOR NEWPORT—**6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, *6:15, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45 *9:45, *10:45 P. M.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River

*To Portsmouth car house only.
**Not run Sundays.

E. P. SHAW, Jr., General Manager.
R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent

FOR BLOCK ISLAND.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Block Island at 1 o'clock. Will leave Block Island on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Newport at 8 o'clock and for Providence on Mondays and Wednesdays, leaving Newport at 11 o'clock. Will leave Providence for Newport on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock. Due at Newport at 11:30. Trips made weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." Nov. 1, 1898.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport,	10 00	1 20	4 10	**7 35
Providence, arr.,	11 60	3 13	5 55	9 54
Boston, arr.,	1 15	4 25	7 00	11 00
New York, arr.,	4 30	6 57	11 00	B
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
LEAVE	Night	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York,	*12 03	5 00	10.02	1 02
Boston,	....	10 03	1 02	3 45
Providence	6 54	11 13	2 07	4 10
Newport, arr.,	8 55	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Via Providence, except Saturdays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:37 A. M.; Washington, 10:42 A. M.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

O. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Muenchinger-King Cottage,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottage, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Nason Cottage,

26 MILL STREET. Open all the year round.

Permanent or Transient Board. First Class. Reasonable Rates. GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

FROM

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connections made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to J. H. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R R. or to H. S. Jernegan, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

THE MARGARET,

CATHERINE ST., Near Bellevue Avenue,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Has elegant suites with private baths, large, airy rooms with open fireplaces.

In connection and under the same management as

THE ROBINSON.

A most comfortable house for both summer and winter guests.

500,000 LATHS,

To close a consignment,

At Cargo Prices.

At $2 cash.

ALBERT HAMMETT,

121 THAMES STREET.

T. P. CROWLEY,

Marine Railways.

Shipwright and Spar Maker,
Pile Driving and Dock Building.
NAPHTHA LAUNCHES.

Yards—379 Thames St., 132 Long Wh'f.

NEWPORT, R. I.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SKATING Boots, Russia and Black,
—AT—
THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO'S,
214 THAMES STREET.

SURE CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM
The Greatest Discovery of this Century.
PREPARED AT THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF THE VOLTA METEORITE ELECTRIC CO., GENOA, ITALY.
FOR SALE AT
JOHN M. SWAN'S, 200 THAMES STREET.
SOLE AGENT FOR NEWPORT CO.

CLOTHING.

Important!
In order to close out the remaining styles of my FALL and WINTER woolens, I will make to order overcoats, suits and trousers, giving a discount of twenty-five per cent from former prices.
NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND HABERDASHER.
208 Thames St. U. S. Hotel Building.

Why don't you treat yourself to a handsome OVERCOAT?
Call on me and I will show you
Stylish goods at reasonable prices.
OTTO, 244 Thames St.

Down They Go
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL SILK EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, FROM
$1 to 63 cents.
SOME ARE EMBROIDERED IN COLORS, SOME ARE PLAIN WHITE, ALL ARE HEAVILY EMBROIDERED, ALL ARE VERY CHOICE.
LANGLEY & SON,
174 Thames Street.

H. D. Spooner,
TAILOR,
233 1-2 Thames Street,

Speaking of Dress,
Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN 196 Thames St.

MASSAGE.

EDWARD C. HOLLOWAY,
PARLORS, 79 SPRING STREET.
ELECTROLYSIS AND CHIROPODY. Hair Moles and Warts Removed. Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails and Callouses treated. Painless.
Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store or Powell's Drug Store. Open evenings.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired.
16 NEWPORT AVENUE.

FOR RENTAL.
Tenement, Rhode Island avenue, modern improvements, hot water heat, $20
Cottage, Lincoln street, modern improvements, $25
Tenement, Lincoln street, $18
Several fine places in upper part of city for sale. Apply to
DAVIS & WARD,
160 Thames Street.

Home Investment Co.,
OFFICE AND HEADQUARTERS FOR NEWPORT CO.,
BRIDGE STREET, CORNER CROSS.
JOHN C. RANDALL, Manager.
Open every evening from 7 to 8.

BUSINESS IN PORTO RICO.

"Pioneers of American Commerce" Compete with European Traders.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 21.—The Porto Rican business man is of keen intelligence and of quick perceptions. His relations in the past have been largely with old established and reliable European concerns and today he is making comparisons between the "pioneers of American commerce," who with baggage and sample trunk are daily landing upon the shores of his island home, and the business men of the continent whom he has known in the past. The result of this keen scrutiny and comparison is not overwhelmingly favorable to the American pioneer; it has, in fact, brought into life the old Spanish word buscones. Buscar, to hunt, to seek, buscones, hunters, seekers, adventurers and some even say the term means cheats and pilferers.

The Porto Rican is hard to fool. Because his island is in a far away corner of the West Indies, the location of which has lately only become known to the majority of Americans not in schools, and because he has lived quietly at home and attended to the business and pleasures of a community of some eight hundred thousand people, he is none the less a pretty good judge of men and manners. The Americans who are today in evidence upon this island have been weighed and found wanting. Commercially we are making the same mistake here that we have already made in another Latin-American country, and that has been to underestimate the intelligence, the perception and the culture of the business men thereof.

As the Porto Rican is quick to detect the roughness, the bad manners, the lack of courtesy, the deceptions and the guile of some of his recent visitors, so is he equally quick to perceive contrary qualities in others among them. On the first points he is perhaps over sensitive and may be said to fail in appreciation of the rough diamond. On the other hand, there are qualities present in the Anglo-Saxon gentleman of breeding that are as incomprehensible to the men of this capital as is the idea of cold and snow to the ignorant laborer of this tropical island.

In the beginning, the Porto Rican overestimated us, and part of the awakening he is now experiencing is a natural reaction. In the beginning the word American stood for all that was best in the way of government, civilization, advancement, education, manners and commerce. Our country and its institutions were looked up to by the masses in a way that is difficult to understand today. Americans fresh from the States were regarded as almost superior beings; when we landed here before the war, the islanders invested us with a glamour of the wonders in Washington and New York that we had but recently gazed upon. Anything and everything American was considered to be pre-eminently the best of its kind. In the beginning our welcome was based upon these conceptions. It was thought that the passing of Spain and the acceptance of the Stars and Stripes would carry with it some magical influence from the great country up north, sufficient in itself to put an end to all that was unjust and wrong and to straighten out the affairs of this unhappy island as with a fairy's wand. From this unreal mental attitude there has come the consequential awakening, which has been furthered and forced to the other extreme by the representatives of the United States who are now in evidence in Porto Rico.

The misbehavior of the American troops came first. It was disappointing to discover that the saviors of the country behaved with unmistakable rowdyism; this was hardly in accordance with preconceived ideas. But the misdemeanors seemed to continue, and although we found many staunch defenders, men and women too, who said that it was unfair to judge an army by the actions of some few of its soldiers, and much more unjust to judge a people by volunteer soldiers recruited from the lower and worst classes; that soldiers on a campaign were never known for their gentle manners; that things would soon be better, etc., talk of our undisciplined troops prevailed in the local papers and examples of their misdoings were printed and repeated by word of mouth. Some men reasoned that these actions were in truth no fair criterion of a people; such men could perceive the self-respecting men in the army. In a way that was pathetic because of its ill concealed disappointment a well known local paper argued for fair judgment and the refraining from hasty and unjust general criticism. Some natives saw the matter in this light but the majority did not; the majority judged the army and the country by the acts of the few and the mal-reputation of our soldiers grew apace. The pendulum swung back too far in the other direction—this is a country and a language of exaggerated words—and the army got worse than it deserved, still there was much truth in the many assertions.

A gentleman of the writer's acquaintance, a thirty years' resident of Ponce and a man of culture, education and much knowledge of our country and Europe, said that he had lived in Porto Rico during many troubled years and under many modes of administration; that he had always avoided politics and attended quietly to his profession as doctor and that during all his residence here life had not seemed impossible. But that now it did. In the past his family had always been able to attend mass, to walk on the Plaza of a Sunday evening, and to sit out on their porch, which is on the second floor, without molestation of any kind from any one. Now his daughters could not even sit at their own windows without being subjected to insult, much less go on the streets; consequently his family were as prisoners within the walls of their own home and it was his firm intention to remove himself and them to a country where such things did not prevail. Ponce has been particularly unfortunate in this respect.

The Porto Rican is no saint, far from it indeed, he has his full share of faults and vices, but the rowdyism of uncontrolled troops is particularly distasteful and offensive to a people who are at least gentle.

People here looked forward to a commercial revival and an influx of American capital to follow the army; there were rose-colored dreams as to what American business would do for the island. For these dreams we are not responsible. They were unreasonably exaggerated by the islanders themselves and it is not our fault if we have not fulfilled their expectations. The capital will doubtless come by means of loan and trust companies and the business revival is retarded by the existing tariffs. But the islander expected so much and today sees so little that his heart fails him and he cries, "My unhappy country, what is thy future?" He has seen a number of Americans, all anxious to exploit him for all he is worth, and this instead of his dreams. He has been offered a varied assortment of cheap goods by loud-speaking drummers, who have come down declaring they would show the "Iagos" how to hustle. Because of existing tariffs and uncertainty concerning the money question the Porto Rican has bought sparingly, and the drummer has gone home, declaring the island is no good. Beer, whiskey and tobacco sellers have been the most fortunate; some orders for these goods have been placed and indefinite future contracts entered into. But the seekers abound, looking for chances. They have found it difficult to obtain advantages from the government and they have found Porto Ricans anxious to sell poor farms for good prices. Many have gone back to the States in disgust, others are holding on, always waiting for some indefinite opportunity.

This is how the Porto Rican sees us and he is a good judge of men and manners. This is the outcome of his exaggerated hopes and he is prone to whimper like a child. First impressions are lasting, shattered idols are slow in reestablishing themselves. The Porto Rican had no right to the idol, but he set it up and today it is crumbling. To the Porto Rican the result of the last three months is doubt. Doubt as to what future does really lie before this country, doubt as to what the Americans can and will do for him. There is regret that we did not land to find him fighting the Spaniard that they then might have the same claim to independence as has Cuba. Rose-colored hopes gave us a ringing welcome in the beginning, sorrowful doubt has stepped in and today we get the welcome of courtesy and good manners.

THE LATEST SKIRTS.

A gown cut on charmingly simple and graceful lines is shown here. It is of biege cloth, with plastron and belt of turquoise velvet. The cloth is stitched around the edges, and little buttons of velvet are set on in groups. The waist has a smooth, seamless back. In front it is cut in four parts, which overlap and make it possible to get a good fit without darts. The skirt is cut with a seamless back, and a narrow front gore where it fastens at the left side.

The latest and most fashionable skirt is quite plain, fastening invisibly in front or buttoning down the back. From the knees down it has a pretty flare, supplemented at the back by a round train.

The fitted flounce is losing ground, and unless one can afford many gowns, the

new shape is recommended. Of course the circular flounce in its various forms will continue to be worn, but the plain skirt is certainly the latest style.

The latest French skirt is cut with a seamless back, the centre on a straight fold of the goods. This brings the sides on the bias, where they meet a narrow front gore. Of course this skirt is apt to stretch at the sides, and the back should be cut long enough to begin with, so that after a few wearings it will not be shorter than the sides.

A more serviceable shape is cut with a narrow front gore, and a circular back, but with a bias seam in the centre. This makes the front edge straight, and brings the bias portion in the back where it matters little if it stretches.

HOW GOLD NUGGETS MAY GROW.

It is generally supposed that the nuggets which are found in the river gravels of Klondike and other auriferous regions have been brought down by the rivers direct from the reefs in which the gold originally lay.

Many practical miners and scientific men, however, have long been of opinion that this cannot be the case, for no masses of gold of so large a size were ever found in the reefs themselves. They believe, on the other hand, that the nuggets have grown where they are now found, just as a crystal of salt will grow in a strong brine; but with so insoluble a substance as gold it was difficult to understand how such growth could take place. Experiments carried out in Australia have shown that decaying vegetable matter will cause the deposition of gold from solutions of gold salts, but these salts are not known to occur in reefs.

The mystery is now solved. A Slavonic chemist named Zigmody has just shown that gold itself can exist in a soluble form. By acting on a slightly alkaline solution of a gold salt with formaldehyde and submitting the product to dialysis he has succeeded in obtaining gold in a colloidal condition, in which state it is soluble in water and may be precipitated by the addition of common salt.

It is probable that some of the gold in quartz reefs exists in this condition. It is washed out by the rain, carried away in solution by the rivers, and deposited in the river gravels wherever there is anything containing salt to cause its precipitation. In the course of ages a large nugget may in this way be formed. —[London Mail.

LONG CHAINS.

The method of disposing the chains of beads so generally worn is illustrated here. They vary in length, but are long enough to go round the neck once at least, and then hang to the waist.

The transparent fabrics certainly hold the first place for evening gowns, and elegant robes for special occasions. Quite the latest fad is for gowns of chiffon in dark tints. The gown illustrated is of white chiffon, trimmed with bands of yellow lace. It was designed for a wedding reception.

White is much in vogue in all fabrics. Gowns of white cloth are among the ele-

gancies of the season, and white waists for theatre wear are very smart.

The lighter fabrics, such as chiffon and mousseline, are combined with lace, to create lovely evening and theatre gowns. A mousseline de soie skirt, with shirred ruffles put on in the form of a tunic, and worn with a guipure coat made long at the back to meet the ruffles, is one of the variations in evening dress. Incrustations of silk of the color of the skirt set in here and there all over the coat give a very novel effect.

Chiffon covered with delicate tracery in shirred baby ribbon, or the finest lace braid is used for accessories and entire waists.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Insurance
Of every description written at
REDUCED RATES,
n strongest companies.
A. S. SHERMAN,
Merchants Bank.

Rent Free!
Why pay rent when you can buy a two tenement house in a fine location in Central part of city, one half of which is rented for $200 per year, which pays the interest on the cost and taxes. Also have for sale two first-class two tenement houses situated next to corner of Broadway and two of the best streets this side of Bliss Road, which by buying and renting half will make a nominal rent. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. One will require $1,400 cash, only $1,500 cash. Saving rent saves money and makes you a property owner.
DANIEL WATSON, 239 THAMES STREET

To Rent,
UNFURNISHED,
DESIRABLE COTTAGE on Catherine street, in very good order.
APPLY TO
JOHN WHIPPLE.

Furnished Cottages
TO RENT FOR THE SEASON OF 1899.
FROM $200 TO $1,500.
Farms and Building Sites for Sale.
—ALSO—
Improved and Unimproved Properties in any part of Jamestown.
APPLY TO
CHAS. T. KNOWLES,
Bay View House, Jamestown, R. I.

THE ONE HUNDRED
Was closed promptly Dec. 27, 1898.
Jan. 1, 1899, we propose to start a
NEW ONE HUNDRED.
Make early application while in good health for a policy in the
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent.

FOR SALE.
Desirable Building Lots
On Spring, Carey and Hammond streets and Narragansett avenue.
DeBlois & Eldridge,
Agents for Carey Estate.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, Wall Street—The stock market opened strong, with Atchison at 10⅝, Burlington 125½, General Electric 99¾, Louisville 65, Leather preferred 72¾, Manhattan 102¾, Missouri Pacific 45, Northern Pacific 43⅝, Northern Pacific preferred 76½, People's Gas 112⅜, Rock Island 114¼, Sugar 127¼, St. Paul 121½, Southern preferred 42½, Tobacco 140, Union Pacific 42¾, Union Pacific preferred 33¾, Federal Steel 54⅛, and Federal Steel preferred 84¼.

10—The stock market opened with trading on a large scale, and quotations showing a marked improvement in many cases. St. Paul, Burlington and Manhattan were conspicuous in the upward movement. Atchison preferred was dealt in ex-dividend at 1 per cent, but recovered to above Saturday's close in the first few transactions. Among the specialties American Steel & Wire preferred and New York Air Brake advanced materially. Brooklyn Transit stiffened a point.

11—The strong tone developed in Saturday's market through the exceptionally favorable bank statement existed today, which produced substantial gains in many stocks in the first hour. Colorado Fuel, Laclede Gas, Rubber and St. Louis Southwestern preferred were strong. There were a few laggards in the upward movement, including Kansas & Texas preferred, which lost a point on the suit instituted by the state of Texas to annul the charter of the company. The traders were disposed to satisfy the commission-house demand and their liberal offerings soon brought about the general reaction from the best.

Noon—Money on call, steady at 2½ @ 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 @ 3¾ per cent; sterling exchange, firmer, at $4.84½ @ ¾ for demand and at $4.81¾ @ $4.82 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.82½ @ $4.85½; commercial bills, $4.81; silver certificates, nominally 59½ @ 60½; bar silver, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 46⅞; government bonds, easier. The readiness with which the market absorbed the professional sales aroused renewed confidence in the bull contingent, and large purchasing orders were distributed in special stocks, resulting in arresting the decline and rallying prices to the higher level of the forenoon. Atchison preferred was the leader but aggressive support was also extended to Sugar, Northern Pacific and some of the lower-priced railroad stocks. Sales to noon, 544,711 shares.

NEW YORK, JAN. 9.

	Noon.
Atchison	10⅝
Canada Southern	54
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	125½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	111
Illinois Central	111
Lake Shore	197
Louisville & Nashville	65¼
Manhattan	101¾
Michigan Central	111
Missouri Pacific	45¼
New York, New Haven & Hartford	168¼
New Jersey Central	97¾
New York Central	122⅝
Northern Pacific preferred	77¾
Northwestern	111¾
Ontario & Western	20¼
Oregon Navigation	48
St. Paul	121¼
Southern Railway	10¾
Southern Railway preferred	42
Union Pacific preferred	74
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8
Adams Express	108
Wells, Fargo Express	125
American Spirits	14
American Tobacco	148
Bay State Gas	6¾
General Electric	99¾
Lead	38¼
Pacific Mail	45¼
Sugar Refining	128⅞
Leather	7⅞
U. S. Rubber	47¾
Western Union	93¾

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

An Upright Piano
—FOR—
$135 Cash.
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS
RANDALL'S Music Store
OVER 261 THAMES STREET

John Vars,
PIANO TUNER,
126 THAMES STREET.

WE DO NOT EXPECT THAT EVERYBODY WILL GIVE
Pianos for Holiday Presents,
BUT WE CAN ACCOMMODATE ALL WHO ARE SO LIBERAL.
WE CAN SHOW YOU A FINE LINE OF
Musical Goods and Fancy Articles.
We don't send out cards of invitation but all will be welcome.
JOHN ROGERS,
210 THAMES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1840
FISCHER PIANOS.
RENOWNED FOR
TONE and DURABILITY.
THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY ENJOYED BY THE
FISCHER PIANO
FOR THE PAST FIFTY-NINE YEARS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO WORLD. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER
107,000
PIANOS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED BY THIS FIRM.
Grand and Upright Pianos
IN RARE WOODS AND CHASTE DESIGNS. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York.
—OR—
MANN & ECCLES.
22 Mathewson St., Providence R. I.

FINANCIAL.

BLAIR & CO.,
BANKERS,
33 Wall Street, New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Travelers Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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TRUST CO'S STOCKS.
(Specialties for 30 years).
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 202 5th Ave., cor. 25th street, 87 Broadway, Silk Exchange Building, 57 Hudson street, Mercantile Exchange, 10 Court street, Brooklyn.

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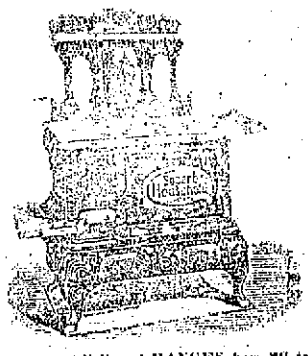
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Upholstering Goods
—AND—
SMYRNA RUGS,
—ALSO—
All Our Straw Mattings,
WE SELL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
This is done to make room for our NEW SPRING GOODS. As the stock in these lines is small, come early.
J. W. HORTON & CO.,
12 CHURCH STREET
J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Edward P. Marsh,
101 THAMES STREET.
Furniture Repairing
AND UPHOLSTERING
Chair Seating In Cane, Splint, Italian Rush, etc
Get our prices for making over Mattresses

CALL AND SEE OUR
STOVES!



We have a full line of RANGES from $6 to $50.
Also a complete line of HEATING STOVES from $3 to $25.
We would call your attention to our DINNER SETS which we are selling from $6.50 to $18. Closing out our Lightning and Mason Jars and Jelly Tumblers.
CALL AT 328 THAMES STREET BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
J. F. MARDEN.

BANK NOTICES.

Newport National Bank.
NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 9, 1898.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Newport National Bank for the election of directors, will be held TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1899, at 3:30 o'clock, at 8 Washington square.
HENRY O. STEVENS, Cashier.

National Exchange Bank.
NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of Directors, will be held at their banking rooms Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1899 at 2.30
GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Union National Bank.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 10, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, January 10, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M.
J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

National Bank of Rhode Island
OF NEWPORT.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking rooms, Tuesday, January 10, 1899, at 3 P. M., for the election of directors.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
December 9, 1898.

First National Bank.
NEWPORT, R. I., December 5, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank for the choice of directors will be held Tuesday, January 10, 1899, from eleven to twelve o'clock M.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Aquidneck National Bank.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1899, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., December 10, 1898

California Privet for Hedges,
All sizes at low prices. Also Fern Leaf and Purple Beech, ornamental and street trees. Hydrangeas and shrubs of many varieties.
FOREST AVENUE NURSERIES.
Corner Forest avenue and West Main road.
H. M. WILSON.

It cannot smoke! It cannot smell!

THE MILLER OIL STOVE.

BY AN AUTOMATIC DEVICE THE WICK CAN ONLY BE TURNED UP ENOUGH TO GIVE THE BEST HEATING SURFACE, YET CANNOT BE TURNED UP HIGH ENOUGH TO MAKE IT SMOKE.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

W. K. COVELL'S,

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AMMONIA,

8 cents a Bottle. We are selling AMMONIA, not water; you can add the water yourself for less than you can buy it. If you want a bottle send and get it; for we have but a small lot of this article.

WOOD ALCOHOL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE PURE ARTICLE.

NAPHTHA In large or small quantities at rock bottom prices. Go to 60 Mill street for any of the above articles.

Kindling Wood delivered to any part of the city, 4 barrels for one dollar. It is nice, dry, clean pine wood, cut from clean kiln-dried forest trees. Beware of kindlings made from old torn down buildings; it is more or less decayed and harbors bedbugs, ants and disease germs. It is sold very cheap, but in the end may be very dear. Leave your order at 60 to 76 Mill street.

Old Company Lehigh.

NONE BETTER

For Domestic Use or Greenhouse Trade.

ABRAM ALMY,

173 THAMES STREET.

Choice Grapes,

Oranges, Pears, Apples, Bananas, Nuts.

Carry Bros., 257 & 259 Thames St.

Newport Illuminating Co.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING,
ELECTRIC POWER.
Residences and Stores Furnished for Electricity at Lowest Rates.

Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades

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NEWPORT, R. I.

RINGS.

We have the finest selection of ladies' and gentlemen's rings that we have ever shown.

We make a specialty of matching precious stones and making up original designs.

Our stock of diamonds is unsurpassed in the city.

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219 THAMES STREET.

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A New Upright Piano, with stool and scarf, $225

A New Upright Piano, with stool and scarf, $250

And from these prices up to $900.

A 7-octave Chickering Square Piano, in fine order, warranted, $75

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of all kinds at low prices.

Fitting, strings and trimmings for all small instruments.

A lot POPULAR MUSIC at HALF PRICE.

Large stock of Graphophones and Records.

All are cordially invited to visit our store.

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Opposite Boston Store.

Clam Juice.

Bailey's Concentrated Clam Juice, per tin, 22c.

SALMON.

Excellent Quality, per tin, 11c.
Columbia River Steak, per tin, 18c.

Flavored Wafers.

Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Chocolate, per box, 10c.

Large jar Crosse & Blackwell's Mixed Pickles, - - - - 55c.
Hires's Root Beer, per bottle, 10c.
Bengal Table Sauce, per bottle, 7c.
Brown Bread, per tin, - - 13c

F. P. Garrettson & Co.

Barge Berkley.

BARGE BERKLEY HAS ARRIVED IN WITH A CARGO OF

"Susquehanna" Coal,

ALL DRY, CLEAN, AND BRIGHT FRACTURE. BUY THIS COAL FOR WINTER USE AT

PERRY BROTHERS.

FROM A HOT AIR PIPE.

Sunday Morning Fire in a Powel Avenue Residence.

There has been a fire each Sunday this year in Newport; there have been but two Sundays, it is true, but the chain is unbroken. The fire yesterday was in the house on Powel avenue owned by Mr. P. H. Horgan and occupied by Mr. Louis Hess. It was about the middle of the forenoon, and Mrs. Hess was alone with the younger children in the house. Smoke was discovered in the kitchen and the children were sent about the neighborhood to secure aid. A number of hose living near, headed by former Chief Engineer Cozzens, attempted to extinguish the blaze with garden hose and pans of water, but when the flames broke into the room from the partition in which they had hitherto been confined, word was telephoned for an emergency call and this was followed very shortly by an alarm from box 25. This box is near the One Mile Corner, nearly half a mile from the location of the box which should have been struck. The engines, however, in responding to box 25 were obliged to go past box 26, which should have been struck, and were turned back to the scene of the fire by city officials.

The engines and hose reels were not needed, as the emergency force was able to control the fire with its chemical hose. The blaze, which started from an overheated hot air pipe, attacked first the partition between the kitchen and dining room, and then spread on either side, following the floor beams to the outside of the house. Here the fire broke out in almost identically corresponding places, and doing practically the same damage on either side. The blaze in the partition required considerable cutting of the plastering and the floors, but all was extinguished within a half hour of its discovery. The damage to the house is estimated at between $500 and $000. Mr. Horgan had no insurance. Mr. Hess's furniture was insured for $1,000 in the Insurance Company of North America, through the agency of Davis & Ward, and for $1,500 in the Northern, through the agency of A. S. Sherman. This will much more than cover the loss.

While responding to the alarm hose reel No. 5, which has been in an unserviceable condition after its twenty-seven years of labor, added its protest to those of the company against further use. One of its axles collapsed, allowing the wheel to turn at a considerable angle, and making the reel unfit for service, except with the greatest care and least speed. It is time the recommendations of the chief engineer for several years, for the purchase of a modern hose wagon for this company, were acted upon by the City Council.

The mix-up on the fire alarm was due to the indistinct pronunciation of Mr. Hess's name, the operator at headquarters receiving the message, "Hass's." This is at the end of Almy's court and within the box 25 district. Reel No. 2 went nearly to the Mile Corner to find the fire at "Hass's" before the driver was told that the fire was on Powel avenue. The fire department officials made no mistake in striking box 25, as they understood the call.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

The Lawton Spinning Company, which recently purchased and took possession of the old Ross Mill in Olneyville, has begun operations on an overtime basis. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of fine yarns and thread, and at present employs about fifty persons. It is stated at the office that the mill will be operated three hours overtime each day until further notice. This is the fourth mill in Olneyville that is now on an overtime basis, the others being the Providence National, Earnscliffe, and the bleachery on Valley street.

At 5 o'clock Sunday morning the walls of the old mill at Carolina fell without warning, through the giving way of a stone arch over the water, and carried down four and a half stories, ruining the main bolt and two dynamos and causing a damage of $5,000. The mill will have to be shut down for some time for repairs. There is no provision in the fire insurance to cover such an accident.

The big woolen factory at Blackstone, known as No. 1 mill, is resuming business after a shutdown of five years, and will soon be in full operation. The mill is one of the largest and most important in the Blackstone valley, and gives employment to 500 hands. The stock for the mill has already arrived, and some of the employes are at work. The property was bought last March by Charles Fletcher of Providence, and has since been thoroughly repaired. The plant has also been equipped with new machinery and a new weave shop built. An electric lighting plant has also been installed.

WARING MEMORIAL FUND.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, treasurer of the Waring Memorial Fund, raised by the Chamber of Commerce, has issued a full statement of the collections and disbursements of the fund, which is now complete. Ex-Mayor Strong's statement shows that the total sum subscribed has been $102,265.85. Of this $2,349 has been paid out for postage, stationery and clerical expenses, leaving a balance of $99,916.85, which, with interest to January 1, amounting to $170.99, gives a net total of $100,093.84. This has been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company.

Nothing is more regular than extra expenses.—Puck.

HIS FIRST SERMON.

Rev. Father Meenan Celebrates Mass at St. Mary's.

Asks His People's Prayers to Maintain the High Standard of the Parish.

St. Mary's Church was well filled at all the masses yesterday, when the new pastor, Rev. Father Meenan, appeared for the first time, and spoke briefly at all the services. Besides those of St. Mary's parish, there were many present from St. Joseph's to hear the new pastor. On all he made a very favorable impression. He is a fluent speaker, and kept his discourse always within the comprehension of the children. He has a good voice, and could be heard at the lower portion of the church. Tall and dignified in appearance, his gray hair gives him a venerable appearance, which is modified by a young and kindly face.

At the high mass at 10:30, Father Meenan acted as celebrant, Father Tully as deacon and Father Cronan as sub-deacon. The choir, under Professor Fredericks, sang Stearns's Mass in D. At the offertory Miss Mary G. Curley sang the Ave Maria from the intermezzo of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

The other soloists were Misses Mollie Donahy, Annie Driscoll and Annie Hayes, and Messrs. J. E. Leddy and Matthew Shea.

When Father Meenan ascended the pulpit to preach every one was paying the closest attention. It was noticed that he introduced several changes in the old order of things, one being a change of the hour for the daily mass from 7 to 8 o'clock. Another was the reading of the financial statement for 1898, prepared by direction of Bishop Harkins. This showed a balance at the opening of the year of $2,412.56; collections during the year from all sources, $9,732.91, of which $5,199.55 was from pew rents and $172.08 from the Jamestown mission. The expenditures of the year were $11,893.52, leaving a balance on hand January 1, 1899, of $251.65. $2,000 was paid on the cemetery improvements.

The Gospel and Epistle for the day were then read, and the new pastor gave his first sermon from the gospel for the day, St. Luke II: 42-52, where is told the story of the holy family going up to Jerusalem, the losing of Jesus, the search and the finding him discussing with the

REV. FATHER MEENAN.

doctors in the temple. The preacher spoke of the agony of Mary and Joseph when the boy was missed, of their instant start to find him and of their joy when they again beheld him safe. So, he said, should all feel when they, looking inward, find that Jesus is no longer with them. Their sorrow should imitate that of Mary and Joseph, and the action of the latter should be followed by all Christians. They should not wait for another day, but at once, as did the mother and foster-father, hasten to seek their Lord. And they, like Mary and Joseph, will find him in the temple. It is there, in the church, that the lost one should be sought; there he will always be found.

Sometimes Jesus is lost through our fault, through our sins. Sometimes, perhaps, as with Mary and Joseph, Jesus leaves us temporarily, that we may better appreciate him when we again find him. But whatever the cause, it is the duty of all, as soon as he is lost, to seek him at once and never falter until he is found. Sometimes it will seem that he is not to be found. Everything will be disheartening, but perseverance and faith will triumph over all these difficulties; and as sure as Mary and Joseph found their Lord, so can we if we only seek him as did they. And the more one has sinned, and again sought Jesus, the greater will be their joy at again finding him, and the more they will appreciate his mercies.

Speaking of his new charge, Father Meenan said it was with considerable anxiety and trepidation that he began his duties as the pastor of St. Mary's, a parish which he knew included a large number of faithful people, who held the old faith unimpaired as it had been held by their fathers, and who for many years had been instructed by a good priest, who had given his life to his work and who left behind him a record that made it difficult for any one to follow; for during all his years as a priest the breath of scandal had never attached to his name. He had maintained that purity of the priesthood that is so pleasing to Christ and so essential to the welfare of the church, for Christ looks on the purity and integrity of his priesthood as the apple of his eye.

The speaker said much of his experience had been among people not of his race and much of his work had been done in a foreign tongue. It was for this reason also that St. Mary's was somewhat new and strange. Here he knew he would find his own people, those he best understood; here he would find the true faith. He hoped only that he would prove worthy of the charge, and could maintain the high standard of the parish. To this end he asked the prayers of all his parishioners.

FREE LECTURE ON GLADSTONE.

Rev. Francis Carruthers of Taunton, Mass., will lecture this evening at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church on "The Grand Old Man Gladstone." Mr. Carruthers had personal acquaintance with the home of Gladstone, and the lecture is said to be replete with personal observations and interesting stories of the great statesman. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Men's League of the church, and admission is free.

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FIRE PROTECTION.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

from Thames to Spring street, between Touro and Cannon streets, thereby enabling the firemen to handle fires in that section with shorter lines of hose and therefore to better advantage.

"The board of firewards would respectfully recommend that the ordinance of the city creating a fire department be amended by anticipating the forming of an additional hose company of paid men, the same as other hose companies of the fire department, to be known as Hose Company No. 3, said company to take the place of volunteer hose company No. 3, located on Coggeshall avenue. The change from volunteer to paid men will be for the best interest of the service and give better satisfaction to the citizens and all concerned.

"The board would also recommend the placing of three hydrants in the district between North Gibbs avenue and Bradford avenue, as there are no hydrants there at present; one half way between Touro and Mary streets on Division street, on School and Mary streets and on Cranston avenue and Lincoln street.

"The board would also respectfully call attention to the poor condition of No. 5 hose reel, which has been in service twenty-seven years, and in the opinion of the board is not safe for much longer service and should be replaced by a modern hose wagon. We would also recommend that a new horse be purchased to take the place of the one used on the wire wagon and for change if any of the department become sick or lame. The present horse is of no further use for the department, as he has become too old and lame for department purposes, and the board recommends that he be sold."

The receipts and expenditures of the department have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation,	$32,500.00
Sale of old hose,	5.07
Appropriation for new horse,	225.00
Sale of old horse,	46.20
Appropriation for new hose,	1,900.00
Sale of old material,	2.50
Extra appropriation for storm expenses,	1,500.00
	$35,569.07

EXPENDITURES.

Pay roll and salaries,	$21,731.04
Supplies to fire alarm,	1,210.42
Horse hire,	1,500.00
Extra horse hire,	185.19
Printing and stationery,	47.31
Telephones,	199.60
Laundry work,	102.60
Veterinary services,	51.50
Horse shoeing,	458.73
Bell ringing,	65.00
Gas and electric light,	710.73
Hay and grain,	1,705.26
Coal and wood,	1,012.40
Repairs to stations,	2,095.36
Repairs to hoses,	303.62
Repairs to harness,	571.55
Repairs to apparatus,	830.05
General supplies,	62.00
Extra labor, cleaning hose,	1,200.00
New hose,	225.00
New horse,	56.55
Hydrants,	462.86
Extra labor on storm,	160.00
Rent of station No. 3,	2.00
Balance unexpended,	
	$35,569.07

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. T. P. Crowley has returned from business visit to New York.

—Mr. Samuel Powel, Jr., has arrived at Aiken, S. C., where his family have been for some time.

—The body of Captain Knowlton of wrecked schooner Vamoose arrived from Block Island this morning and was taken to his home at Annapolis, N. S.

—The following bulletin was received today by the local displayman: Hoist information signals at 10:50 a. m. High north to northwest winds and much colder along New England coast.

—C. W. Newman and F. E. Jinionds of Boston, F. H. Tobey and T. J. McKenna of New York, L. C. Bobbins of Rutherford, N. J., and C. E. Belden of Bridgeport, Conn., are at the Perry House.

—The St. Joseph's Holy Name Society installed its newly elected officers last evening, at its regular meeting, after which a collation was served and the remainder of the evening was spent in a social session.

—The program for the chamber concert at Masonic hall this evening, under Mr. I. P. Irons's direction, will introduce Mr. George Proctor, pianist and Miss Maud Rees, contralto. The latter is well known in Newport and the former comes with the highest commendation.

—Schooner J. J. Cottingham, from the eastward with lumber for Swinburne, Peckham & Co., arrived Saturday with all sails set and drawing, and brought up on the bank near the channel in the lower harbor. Tug H. T. Sisson went to her assistance, but the captain said the vessel was all right; that he was unable to shorten sail before she grounded. She is still aground.

—Eight tugs are in the harbor with tows, awaiting favorable weather to proceed. Some have gone, and tugs W. A. Cummins, Joseph Stickney and R. C. Vleith have been added to the fleet. The latter brought down the bay a brig, which is anchored in the inner harbor, and makes old sailors think of the times when Newport had many such craft engaged in the West India trade.

—One of the strongest attractions which will be seen at the Opera House this season is the Graham Genuine Southern Specialty Company, which is booked for Tuesday and Wednesday, January 17 and 18. It can best be described as a series of specialties, dances, choruses and a general whirlwind of fun, the vehicle for the introduction of the organization is a one-act African musical comedy entitled "Sarah Jackson's Reception," based upon the amusing assumption of aristocracy by the upper ten of "Coontown." This sketch was written for Manager Graham by a well known Boston journalist.

DELAY DENIED.

Petition for Probate of the 1882 Ledyard Will to be Heard at Once.

In the probate court this morning the motion of counsel for Maud Spencer Ledyard, asking for postponement of action before this court on the petition for the probate of the 1882 will of Mrs. Matilda Cass Ledyard, until such time as the surrogate's court in New York should act on the 1898 will, was denied. No time was set for a further hearing on the petition for probate, but this will probably soon be arranged by counsel. The court by this decision holds that Newport is the proper place for probating the will of Mrs. Ledyard. It would not be surprising to see the 1898 will brought here from New York and offered as evidence against the 1882 will, perhaps this week.

The petition for sale of real estate of Rose Melvin, to pay debts; the commissioners' warrant and report on the estate of Henry G. Reynolds, and the petition for probate of the will of Eila Hord were continued to January 16. The appointment of a guardian of Mary Esther and Annie C. Stewart was approved. The executor's first and final account with the estate of Joanna S. Barker and the executrix's first and final account with the estate of Ira E. Wilson, were allowed. The administrator's account with the estate of Nathan Barker was allowed and distribution ordered. The will of Mary Shea was proved and Mamie Shea was appointed executrix. J. McPherson Creighton was appointed administrator on the estate of Harriet McPherson Creighton. The petition for sale of real estate of Christina S. Sayer was granted. The will of Dr. J. W. Detwiller was again continued two weeks.

Petitions were received, and according to law continued to January 30, for probate of the will of Sarah E. Sayer and for consideration of the administrator's second account with the estate of John A. Dexter, for appointment of guardians of the persons and estates of Benjamin E. and Ellery Northup, and of the guardian's account with the estate of Robert Robinson.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

The directors of the Philadelphia Exposition Association have elected P. A. B Widener president and chosen Dr. W. P. Wilson to be director-general of the exposition, which will be opened about September 15, 1899, and close about November 16. The national government has appropriated $300,000 for the exposition, contingent upon an equal amount being raised through other sources. This contingency fund has about been completed, through appropriations of $200,000 by Philadelphia city councils and $50,000 by the state legislature, and $50,000 raised through private subscriptions in Philadelphia.

Plans for the scope and work of the exposition are now well under way. It will be under the auspices of the commercial museums, and some of the buildings erected for the exhibition will probably be retained as permanent museum buildings. An additional appropriation of $50,000 has been made by Congress for the purchase of samples of foreign goods, to enable domestic manufacturers to acquire a knowledge of the style of goods wanted by foreigners, so as to successfully compete in their production.

Bavaria can boast of 23 pencil factories, which employ 10,000 persons. Together they produce no less than 4,000,000 black and 300,000 colored pencils per week. The total output last year reached the enormous quantity of 230,000,000 pencils, in the manufacture of which over 1,800 acres of cedars were used.

Holiday Goods!

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,
ICE CREAM SETS, TOILET SETS
JARDINIERES, PITCHERS,
PUDDING DISHES,
COMB and BRUSH TRAYS, VASES.

And a very large stock of

Libbey and Dorflinger Cut Glass;

And many other choice goods, all suitable for Christmas gifts.

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It's not alone what you earn, but what you save. Come to any of our stores today, tomorrow—any day for that matter. Come when you will and see if the money we save you is not as honest in your pocket as it would be in the till of those who would charge you more for goods.

FLOUR—Although Flour has advanced we keep it at the Old Price, per barrel, $4.50 delivered.

5-lb. box Fine Creamery Butter, $1. Strictly fresh Eggs at Lowest Possible Prices.

SOME SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK—Akron Rolled Oats, per pkg., 4c.; Fine Raisins, per lb., 5c.; Sugar, at Refiners' Prices; Pearl Tapioca, 2 lbs. for 7c.; 1-lb. can Corned Beef, 10c.; Mixed Nuts, per lb., 10c.; New fancy California Prunes, per lb., 5c.; 3-lb. can Tomatoes, 7c.; 3-lb. can Soup, worth 25c., per can, 10c.; Laundry Starch, 2 lbs. for 7c.; 2-lb. can Corned Beef, 18c.; Pint bottle English Pickles, 10c. Although Olives have advanced we still keep them at the Old Price.

TEAS AND COFFEES—Fine Mocha and Java Coffee, in the whole bean, per lb., 20c.; 1-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, 28c.; 2-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, 45c.; 5-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, $1; Regular 70c. Formosa, English Breakfast or Ceylon Tea, per lb., 35c.; Regular 50c. Formosa, English Breakfast or Ceylon Tea, per lb., 40c.

N. Y. Butter & Grocery House,

149 AND 151 THAMES STREET.

NEW BOOKS.

Alywin, by Dunton.

Church Almanac.
World Almanac.
Bible Stories in Bible Language, by E. T. Potter.
Dream Days, by Kenneth Grahame.
Goode Vrouw of Manna ha ta by Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

SIMON HART, Successor to CHARLES E. HAMMETT, JR., 202 THAMES STREET.

Our Navy in the War with Spain,

BY JOHN R. SPEARS.

Giving good accounts of The Destruction of the Maine, Dewey at Manila, Sampson's First Search for Cervera, The Oregon's Famous Run, Schley's Cruise to Santiago, The Destruction of Cervera's Squadron, Our New Naval Program; besides pictures of Dewey, Sampson, the Maine, New York, Gloucester, Richard Wainwright, Commodore Philip, Hon. John D. Long and many others.

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29 cents a yar

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N. L. MASON, 31 CLARKE STREET.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.

Why bother trying to equal our stock?

WE HAVE THE GOODS!!

BETTER QUALITY THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

IF IT IS NOT SO DO NOT BUY.

COMPARE OUR GOODS AND PRICES. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED.

PASTEUR DISINFECTANTS,

For stables, sinks or closets. Non-poisonous, on-corrosive, inexpensive. If used properly this article is unequaled for efficiency, economy and safety. It costs less than two cents per gallon; heap enough to use freely.

DENNIS SHANAHAN,

HAY, GRAIN, STRAW, SALT, Etc., Etc.

COMMERCIAL WHARF. TELEPHONE

LAPPIN'S

Coats! Coats!

We have about thirty LADIES' COATS we will put on sale SATURDAY MORNING. Garments that are marked and have been selling from $8.98 to $14.75 to close them out

$3.98 and $4.98.

SEE OUR PRICE CARDS IN WINDOW. THEY WILL INTEREST YOUR POCKETBOOK.

Also we have marked down more

WRAPPERS,

and there are more bargains than ever at the prices,

39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 98c.

Waists.

We will put on sale about 8 dozen ladies' domet flannel waists, formerly 60c. SATURDAY MORNING, 24c.

Lot Girls' Aprons,

all sizes, formerly 50c., 60c. and 75c., for SATURDAY,

15c.

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THE BUSIEST PLACE IN TOWN

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